

'Worker' Wires Eisenhower, Stevenson To State Stand on Immediate Cease-Fire

The Daily Worker yesterday wired Eisenhower and Stevenson, Republican and Democratic presidential candidates, to state their stand on the proposition that Washington should call a cease-fire now in Korea and defer the sole remaining issue of prisoner exchange to later negotiation.

The text of the wire sent to both candidates is as follows: "The people do not understand why the shooting in Korea must go on with casualties piling up every day. The proposal has been made to save American lives by President Truman calling for an immediate cease-fire with the negotiations on the formula for prisoner exchange to be worked out in continuing negotiations after the shooting has been stopped. Progressive Party candidate, Vincent Hallinan has urged such a cease-fire now. What is your stand on this proposition? Please wire us reply or make known your stand through the press."

U.S. Losses Now Put at 117,237

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Pentagon today reported U.S. battle casualties in Korea now total 117,237, an increase of 582 over last week.

The increase reflected heavy fighting by Marine Corps unit at "Bunker Hill." Marine casualties accounted for 455 of the weeks total.

The list includes those whose next of kin were notified through last Friday. The total includes 20,500 dead, 84,195 wounded, 9,440 missing, 1,613 captured, and 1,389 previously listed as missing but since returned to military service.

That the country is puzzled as to why the POW issue should be allowed to balk a cease-fire now is seen in the statement issued yesterday by the foreign news editor of the leading press service. He wrote in a syndicated column:

"The problem (of Chinese prisoners) gives weight to the opinion that the prisoner-of-war issue is a political one which should never have been allowed to enter discussions for a military truce and should have been put aside to be settled on a diplomatic level." (World-Telegram, Sept. 10, p. 28).

This served to recall that the POW issue was raised by the Pentagon negotiators after nearly a

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Starobin in China; Will Report Asian Peace Conference

Joseph Starobin, former foreign editor of the Daily Worker and now assigned to overseas coverage, will report coming big developments in China, including the Asian Peace Congress scheduled to open late this month in Peking.

Starobin announced his arrival in Peking yesterday. Through his cables and mailed dispatches, the Daily Worker will now be able to provide its readers with first-hand accounts of the major developments occurring in that part of the world.

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Teachers Tell Probers They Peril Schools

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The Senate McCarran Committee's probe into the New York schools was branded by teacher-witnesses yesterday as part of a war-inciting reign of terror against freedom of inquiry and expression in the classroom. The witchhunters' sub-committee, presided over by the only member present,

McCarran Bosses' Fink, Mine, Mill Meet Is Told

By GEORGE MORRIS

The convention of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Union yesterday began action on a resolution branding the McCarran witchhunt committee a union-busting agency and calling upon its officers and members, four of whom have been subpoenaed by the Senate body, to "use all their energies" to defeat this plan against the union.

The resolution which appears to have the unanimous backing of the 200 delegates representing 100,000 members, will still be on the floor this morning because so many still wanted to discuss and take a "crack" at the witchhunters.

The action of the convention on a special resolution covering the

entire field of civil liberties, began after the delegates heard film actress Karen Morley term a stool-pigeon "the lowest form of animal life" and appeal to them "never to forget that this man (McCarran) is a company fink."

Miss Morley, who described how she herself was blacklisted in Hollywood for militant activity in her union, and delivered an im-

passioned speech for the end of the killing in Korea, was given a prolonged standing and cheering ovation by the delegates, most of

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich), recessed its public hearings indefinitely shortly after 4 p.m., after hearing seven of the 10 teachers fingered earlier by Bella Dodd, anti-labor informer.

All seven refused on Constitutional grounds to answer questions concerning their political beliefs. The three remaining witnesses called did not appear.

Meyer Case, for 15 years a teacher of social studies at Brooklyn Technical High School, challenged Ferguson to spend "just one day" in the city's classrooms to witness the effect of the "inquisitions."

The veteran teacher, who cited his record in helping to collect "hundreds of thousands of dollars" and recruiting "thousands of blood donors" for the World War II effort as chairman of the school's

Record of the Pro-Fascist Who Hunts Teachers

—See Page 3

War Activities Committee, graphically described the results of the witch-hunt:

"Children refuse to get up and ask a question . . . children don't want to answer questions dealing with politics . . . No one wants to talk about the Korean war . . . that's 'dangerous'; you're 'sticking your neck out.'"

The teacher declared that parents are telling their sons and

(Continued on Page 6)



KAREN MORLEY

whom come from Rocky Mountain mining areas.

Extending the convention's thanks to her for the speech, union president John Clark said "her

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CP ELECTION PARLEY URGES CEASE-FIRE NOW IN KOREA

One hundred and fifty delegates to the Communist Party election campaign conference yesterday urged President Truman to save American lives in Korea by deferring the complex POW exchange issue to further negotiation while ordering an immediate cease-fire.

"Agreement has been reached on all major issues" the wire signed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a Smith Act defendant, stated, "the demarcation line, the demilitarized zone and the supervision of a truce. Yet the

war goes on."

The wire said that the "complex issue of the prisoner exchange need no longer be the criminal pretext for continuing the war."

The wire concluded by urging Truman to "instruct your negotiators in Korea to end the war in Korea now. Continue the negotiations on the prisoner issue at an immediate peace conference. Such a decision would be hailed with joy and relief not only by our people but by the peace loving people of the world."

Do You Want a Peace Press?

This paper is in danger.

Managing editor Alan Max gave our readers the hard facts in Tuesday's issue.

We have permitted the paper's circulation to be beaten down to a perilously low level, a level at which it cannot go on.

There has got to be a change. It is a fact that there are thousands of readers here in our city who would be glad to get the paper, if they could get it. They used to read it. They need it now.

They need it for the weightiest political reasons which concern the fate of their families and the country.

Consider Adlai Stevenson's statement that we have a "one-party press"—that 90 percent of the press is hired in advance for the GOP even though the country has had five Democratic administrations.

But the press is a "one-party" press in a sense very different from the way Stevenson put it. The 10 percent for Stevenson are no more independent than the 90 percent against him.

The people face a press which is virtually 100 percent pro-war. You cannot find in the U.S.A. a single daily paper—other than this one and the San Francisco Peoples World—which dares to express the sentiment which is admittedly that of the majority—that if the sentiment

for an end to the Korean disaster.

The people badly need a paper which fights for a cease fire in Korea. It needs this paper. You need it.

Please make it your business immediately to see your friends who used to read the paper, who have difficulty getting it, or new acquaintances who can be persuaded to read it. Renew all expired Sunday Worker subs. Arrange to get them the Daily and Sunday Worker through bundle orders or subs. Help them get it on the newstands. American democracy cannot live without this paper crusading for peace.

MILTON HOWARD,
Associate Editor.

Price Hikes Cut People's Meat Rations By 17 Lbs.

Dr. Herrell De Graff of Cornell University estimates that per capita meat consumption in the U.S. in 1951 was 17 pounds less per person than in the peak year 1947, and that milk consumption per capita last year was 70 pounds less than in the post-war peak year, 1946.

At the same time the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports retail food prices at another new peak, nearly 2½ times as high as in per-World War II years.

Are the high prices and incomes farmers receive responsible for this squeeze on the working peoples' pocketbooks? The Wall Street Journal of Aug. 26 asserts that "much of the retail rise is accounted for by such things as higher handling costs and higher freight rates," the railroads having been handed 13 freight rate increases since World War II by the I.C.C.

At the same time the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar has been dropping steadily since World War II. In 1945 this share was 54 cents. In 1951 it was down to 48 cents. As for what the farmer was able to keep for himself, farm costs have been rising much more rapidly than farm income, so that in 1952 farm income will be only ¾ of what it was in 1945, measured in 1945 dollars. It is in this period that some 500,000 farmers have disappeared from the country-side.

Analyst Sees Korea Peace As Main Issue

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—A political analyst in the Evening Bulletin declares that peace in Korea is the main issue in the presidential election campaign.

In an article headlined "PEACE MAIN ISSUE; NO EASY WAY TO DO IT," Martin S. Hayden writes that General Eisenhower, in his Philadelphia foreign-policy speech, "recognized the theory of many political observers that discontent over the Korean war and possible World War III may be the biggest single factor in the November election decision."

Hayden points out that Democrats will say that Eisenhower's "policy of rolling back Communism" is one that threatens war, and that many Republicans will complain "that Eisenhower has only come up with a 'me too' endorsement of current policies which he would simply administer better."

Washington Staters Clear Deck For People's Peace Referendum

SEATTLE, Sept. 10.—With the official ballot title due from the state attorney general's office, the Committee for Peace Init. 18 announced it intends to rush the measure to the printers and launch its drive for 70,000 signers "while the ink is drying."

The initiative to the legislature, along the lines of Init. 183, will constitute a "popular peace referendum" for a cease-fire and armistice in Korea and an end to "wasting our economic and human resources" for destruction, sponsors explained.

The three Bellingham mothers of sons in service who conceived of using the potent initiative method of taking peace to the people joined a trade unionist and a Seattle business in filing the

RAIL UNIONS' PAPER WARNS ON THREAT OF DEPRESSION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (EP).—Pointing out that consumer debt reached an alltime high just before the depression, Labor, weekly newspaper of the railway brotherhoods, warned Sept. 6 that consumers and the country alike should take care.

The Federal Reserve Board reported consumer credit rose to a new alltime high of \$22.1 billion last month. Labor remarked that installment purchases at a "dollar

down and a dollar when they can catch you" is one element in this credit. The paper goes on to say:

"The important thing about consumer credit is that every dollar of it is debt which mortgages people's future purchasing power. Such debt hit a peak of \$8 billion in 1929 and helped bring on the great depression. The fact that it has hit a new peak of \$21.3 billion now should be a warning signal to consumers and the country."

CP MAKES HOUSING PLEA AT CLEVELAND CITY COUNCIL

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—A plea for low rental, non-segregated housing was put before the Cleveland City Council by a Communist Party spokesman, at a recent public hearing on urban redevelopment.

E. C. Greenfield, public relations director of the Communist Party of Ohio and write-in candidate for Governor, pointed out to the hearing that the units projected by private developers would rent at about \$75 to \$85 a month, and that small homeowners in the area, most of them Negroes, would not get enough return on their investment from the city to purchase homes elsewhere. He called for opening all neighborhoods to Negro renters and home purchasers.

One of the positive features of the urban redevelopment plan which the Council adopted was a clause guaranteeing a non-segregated policy with regard to contracts, deeds and leases to be granted under the urban redevelopment program.

Greenfield, in a statement sent to the Cleveland News which has distorted his testimony, gave his position on the urban development plan as follows:

"The plan as proposed is a step by step plan to build first on what vacant property is available in the area in order not to relocate too many families at once. That certainly is a good idea. I disagree with the method by which it is being approached."

"The city proposes that the first units built will go to those families with the highest incomes

within the area. The houses thus vacated will then be torn down and housing provided for the next income group, leaving until last the low income groups that need it most."

"Most families in the area are Negro people. Any attempt to jerry-mong the Negro families into segregated areas will only aggravate an already bad situation."

"There is only one way to relieve such a bottle neck, and that is to open all neighborhoods as interracial neighborhoods. To further relieve this situation, the building plan must be reversed. Build up the vacant property first for low income brackets and then proceed to the higher brackets of income."

"Another group that must be considered are those people who brought homes in the area. Most of these workers were forced to buy homes because former rental units were withheld from tenancy. Some are mortgaged but many have only land contracts. Unless these people are paid prices for their homes equivalent to their needs for purchasing elsewhere, the result will be that the banks will get the full mortgage value plus all the worker put into his home. The worker will get the usual notice of eviction for all of his thrift and hard work."

MINE, MILL WINS

DENVER (EP)—The Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers won an 8-cent hourly pay boost for workers in the Phelps-Dodge Copper Corp. chain in its first major victory in 1952 bargaining talks.

peace notebook

More on Peace Publications

CONTINUING ON peace literature put out by various local peace groups throughout the nation:

Oakland Unionists Put Out Spry Monthly

SEVERAL SAMPLES are in of "Peace Facts," a well laid out and attractive long sheet of colored paper with both sides utilized, with drawings, headlines and boxes to liven it up. It is put out every month by the Trade Unionists for Peace in Oakland, Cal.

Its lead articles include a roundup of labor peace actions, including CIO, AFL and independent unions; local union peace committee news in lively fashion; an article written in good, simple English on how the POW exchange issue prolongs the war; an article titled "British Trade Unions Protest War Plans"; a lively editorial on the then steel strike and the connections between profits, high cost of living and war on one hand, peace, trade union gains and trade on the other.

Another issue of this excellent paper shows "Labor Peace Actions" to be a regular feature... has a fine peace statement with a "Who Said It?" teaser on page one, answered with a surprise on page two... and some cold facts on germ warfare using damning quotes from "Newsweek," the N. Y. Times and Scripps Howard publications to make the point.

In each issue Peace Facts prominently features the program of Trade Unionists for Peace: "OUR POLICY IS TO WORK FOR 1. An immediate armistice in Korea. 2. Negotiations among the big nations to end international tensions. 3. An end to the wage freeze. 4. Drastic reduction of taxes on working people."

Maryland on Rearming of Nazis

THE MARYLAND PEACE COUNCIL hit out on the rearming of the Nazis with a leaflet widely distributed in the big steel and port town. The main headlines standing out tell the story: "Rearmed Germany Means World War Three"—"Big Steel Is All For the German Deal"—"War Economy and War Gov't Hit Labor First"—"Big Four Talks Are the Way to Unity and Peace in Germany"—"Sincere Collective Bargaining—the Only Way to World Peace!" with explanatory type on each.

Southern Cal. on the POW Appeal

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Peace Crusade reacted to the open letter appeal of 94 U.S. and British POWs for an end to the war with an attractive leaflet headlined "94 American, British POWs APPEAL TO YOU."

This features a reprint from the New York Times on the appeal of the prisoners "to all peace organizations, churches, Quaker organizations, trade unions and all others who want an end to the killing and destruction at once."

It gives examples, such as the Gallup Poll, to show that the majority of the American people DO want an end to the war now, and ends with a small petition form on the bottom addressed to the President urging the exchange of prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention and the removal of the one remaining obstacle to peace in Korea.

The petition is separated with a dotted line from the information in the body of the leaflet, and says "Tear and Mail." Which makes it an imaginative combination of leaflet and petition, education and action, rolled into one.

Maritime Peace Paper

THE MARITIME PEACE COMMITTEE of New York puts out a single sheet newspaper called "Floottide" dealing with peace and the problems of working seamen. Using both sides of a long sheet, this peace committee packs a lot of facts into its publication. Featured in the issue to hand is a letter from a seaman who writes that he first read "Floottide" on board ship, read it because he likes to hear both sides of a story, but considered it "propaganda" and "let it go at that." Then he saw some things for himself as a seaman touching at Pusan in Korea and winds up:

"It's a fact that the American soldiers don't want to be over there. The South Koreans don't want us there and the American people don't want another war. SO WHAT THE HELL ARE WE OVER THERE FOR? Let the Korean people settle their own beefs—that is my idea." Signed "An American Seaman—A Democrat."

Under the title "The Cash Register Rings For..." this paper lists the year's profits of Moore McCormack, Standard Oil of California, American Export Lines and Socony Vacuum.

The paper begins and ends with the slogan:

END THE KOREAN WAR NOW—NEGOTIATE LATER!

Connecticut Rings the Bell

ONE OF THE lively peace publications is "Connecticut Peace News," four attractive long pages on colored paper stapled together and liberally sprinkled with drawings. In July it featured on page one, with a drawing of the life, drum and flag bearer which evokes special feeling in New England, cradle of the American Revolution, a socko "The Spirit of '76" editorial, explaining what is happening in the colonial world in terms of our own throwing off of foreign domination.

This paper is put out by the Connecticut Peace Council, P. O. Box 412, W. Hartford, Conn., and runs news of peace activity throughout the Nutmeg State, with special features which hit the newspapers in that industrial city... distributions of peace material by unionists at shop gates, etc. It is lively and human, not only talking of plans for distributions and peace work but TELLING WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENS when this activity takes place.

(CONCLUDED IN NEXT "PEACE NOTEBOOK")

HAROLD STEVENS PAINTS WORKERS WITH WORKING CLASS SPIRIT

Harold Stevens Exhibit at the ACA Galleries, 63 E. 57 St.

Here is an exhibition that any trade unionist would be proud to present to his members. There would be no need to try to explain why figures are flat or discolored or why the paint is mixed with sand or why the figures look like blocks of wood. In these paintings the working people look like people. The trade unionist need only hang the paintings and sit back and beam as the lesson of Negro and white unity is stated clearly in canvas after canvas.

In the well composed "Hudson River Crabbing," we see a workers' holiday. All along the wharf are the citizens of our city in attitudes which are typical of people. There are men, women, and children; Negro and white relaxing and dropping nets for crabs. In "Job Hunting" we are moved by the familiar experiences of searching the want ads. The attitude of the Negro worker and two white workers presented is clearly defined by clean cut drawing and modeling of the faces, hands, and garments which compositionally are closely arranged and held together by the sweeping curves of the newspaper.

"The Three Kings" similarly deals with a Negro worker and two white workers; this time in a gay mood of Christmas shopping. The faces of the three are lighted by bright neon lights and the full feeling of each comes out in facial expressions which are well mod-

eled in handsome colors. The drawing of the arms and hands in this painting, though not distorted, is somewhat out of proportion. As a result the figures appear stunted. This is not immediately evident but it can be a disturbing factor when the painting is studied for any length of time.

A COLORFUL NOTE is struck in "The Christmas Mural" which depicts children, Negro and white, engaged in painting a huge Santa Claus with Christmas trees. Negro and white children are again the theme in "Playground" which contrasts the joy that children create themselves with the ugliness of slum dwellings.

Again and again in these and many other optimistic paintings, the equality and unity of Negro and white working people and their families is expressed in joyful language which can be thrilling to any spectator. You'll walk out of the gallery feeling good.

The basic form of these paintings stems from an instinctive realism characteristic of the Ashcan School of the early thirties, whose spokesmen were Sloan, Glackens, etc. In Stevens' paintings, however, that approach is brought to a new level by an outlook which is positive and forward-looking rather than condemning and without hope. This positive note permeates the entire exhibition.

Some of the shortcomings of the Ashcan School in drawing are carried over; not so noticeable in the group scenes where buildings and other city-scapes play a prominent

role, as in the paintings which have full figures in prominence such as "Comrades." Here the incomplete drawing shows to a disadvantage, giving a feeling of thinness. The figures lack solidity. Perhaps the more studied forms of earlier American artists such as George Caleb Bingham or Carl Wimar would provide a firmer ground for building the American humanistic tradition than those of Sloan, Lux, and Glackens.

An interesting note is struck in the satirical yet ominous "The Judge," portraying a familiar personality of our current American hysteria in the company of his stormtroopers. One might wish to see this aspect of American life dealt with a little more frequently by the artist, so that the full meaning of the growing unity of Negro and white workers may be seen in the context of a drive toward the suppression of the working class and the Negro people.

There is much to be learned by our progressive-minded artists from the spirit of Harold Stevens' paintings. They reflect a humble and honest attitude which many lack, seeking rather to obtain a shallow "originality" through the application of all kinds of formalistic gimmicks which destroy the significance of their intended content.

Harold Stevens by forsaking this drive which some try to palm off as "progressive form" has moved way ahead of them. The show will be on till Sept. 13.

—Edward Tanner.

Wall Street's View of Socialism

SOCIALISM AND AMERICAN LIFE. Edited by Donald Drew Egbert and Stow Persons. Vol. I, 776 pp. Vol. II, 575 pp. Princeton University Press. Separately, \$10. The set, \$17.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"By 1950 American socialism as a political and social fact had simply become a notation in the archives of history." The foregoing is perhaps more smug and pompous in its ignorance than the bulk of "Socialism and American Life," but it reflects accurately enough the spirit of this Rockefeller Fund-financed, two-volume sermon on the alleged corpse of socialism.

I don't know how long was that newspaper account which grossly exaggerated the report of Mark Twain's death, but it certainly wasn't 1,351 pages. Distortion is bad enough, but a filibuster along with it is really too much.

The quotation at the head of this review is from an essay on "Marxian Socialism in the United States" by a gentleman called Daniel Bell. Mr. Bell, having made no leap at all in scrambling from the managing editorship of the New Leader, a psychopathically anti-Soviet journal, to the greater opulence of Henry Luce's Fortune magazine, where he is labor editor, is on the strength of this dubious career, an "expert" on Marxism.

His essay of 190 pages is the longest single contribution to "Socialism and America," a symposium with about a dozen contributors. Mr. Bell's opus reads like the testimony of a more literate police informer at a Smith Act trial. It bristles with names like an Un-American Committee dossier.

Naturally, the labor editor for the pro-Wall Street Fortune magazine calls the Communist Party a "conspiracy" "controlled" by Moscow. Since the function of a labor editor for Fortune is primarily to coach employers on the most effective way to defeat organized labor's efforts, this extra-curricular literary effort inevitably reflects in that anti-labor bias in the slanders against the Communists.

Bell differs from the McCarthyites, who pretend to see "Communists" under every American can-

bed, only in his smugly-stupid belief that Marxist socialism could ever be eradicated from American life.

But in his use of the filthy outpourings of police-spies and informers—the "experts" he quotes to justify his own conclusions—Bell is at one with those who, in the name of defeating a non-existent Communist "conspiracy," would crush democratic liberties.

The fact that the Bell opus, dealing primarily with the Communists (although it mourns briefly for Norman Thomas' Socialists), is the longest piece in this study suggests that pragmatically, at least, the editors were well aware that the Communist Party, for all Bell's obituary, is the major expression of socialism in the U. S.

One might not think it necessary to make this point. But, in fact, the definition of "socialism" and "socialist" is so elastic in this work that every mystic cult, every charlatan and demagogue, every renegade splinter group which usurps the title or to whom it has ever been applied, is lumped together.

Add to this the fact that the symposium is a hodge-podge of subjects treated by such violently anti-Soviet and anti-Marxist careerists as Sidney Hook, Will Herberg and others and one can see why this modestly-styled "monumental study" was foredoomed to failure.

It is only fair to add that some contributions, like that of Paul M. Sweezy, the economist, are in sharp contrast both to the virulence and the ignorance displayed about Marxism in the majority of the essays.

While there is no attempt here to deal with Sweezy's essay on the influence of Marxian Economics in this country, one comment on the Communist Party of the U. S. comes like a breath of fresh air. "Because the Communist Party has tried to adhere to Leninism in matters of basic principle," Prof. Sweezy writes, "it has—at least so it seems to me—rarely misjudged the nature of the historical period in which we live, and it has remained a genuine socialist party. (This, incidentally, has earned it the undying hatred of the numerous groups in this country who try to teach and advocate the ideas of socialism.)"

but a sincere devotion to socialism.")

The foregoing is demonstrably true, whether one considers the Communist Party's role in predicting the capitalist crisis of the 30's and in leading the fight for relief and a works program; its pioneering in understanding the menace of Hitler fascism and in working for a united front to halt fascist aggression, or whether one looks back upon the Communist Party's warning, at the close of World War II, of the danger of a Wall Street drive for world conquest and domestic repression, the fruits of which are present in Korea and in the Smith and McCar-ran frameups.

And if it is true that the Communist Party is the only genuinely socialist movement in America, that it is a popular movement and not a melodramatic conspiracy, and that its estimate of basic conditions in America have met the test of life—why, then, the vast bulk of "Socialism and American Life" stands like a gelded ox, massive but sterile.

The editors anticipated criticism of their labors, and in a plaintive preface they express the fear that conservatives would adjudge this study as an attempt to "teach" socialism. Nothing could be further from the truth, but obviously the editors know their McCarthyites.

More important, they allege that Marxist critics will attack the book because "many" of its editors "are not Marxists or socialists at all." The fact is, of course that not "any" are spokesmen for the Communist movement and only Prof. Sweezy would probably describe himself as a Marxist, although his most recent treatise on economics was the subject for criticism in the Daily Worker.

Had "Socialism and American Life" been designed to provide anything approximating objectivity would it not have been appropriate to include substantial contributions by the spokesmen for a party whose leaders are being tried and jailed precisely because they teach and advocate the ideas of socialism?

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Opinions on a Variety of Sport Topics . . .

AT LONG LAST, under heavy pressure, the National Boxing Association has ordered "White Hope" Jack Kearns and his cheese champ Joey Maxim to defend the light-heavyweight title against Archie Moore within 60 days. This comes a little late in the day for Moore, who has been the best light-heavy around for five years or more, but he is still much too good for Maxim, as is well known by the television fans who have seen Archie in action, and by the reluctant Kearns.

It might be in order to ask right now what Abe Greene and the NBA intend to do if Maxim comes up "indisposed" at the end of the 60 days. Will they immediately declare Moore the champion (which they should have done long ago)?

As those who have read Moore's interviews in this column know, Archie is confident he can defeat Maxim. He told me he was ready to fight him anywhere, anytime, winner take all or for charity, and would need only one week's notice to be ready, and once he was champ would take on every contender number 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and start on up the list again if they wanted.

HERE IS IS again . . . that deliberate base on balls to fill the bases, one of the most overrated, mechanical moves in baseball, one which can be proved overwhelmingly bad by compiling the season's record on the results (probably showing that the run scored after the walk 80 percent of the time).

It was done twice in the Yankees' game at St. Louis Tuesday night, one by each team. Dick Littlefield was ordered to fill the bases by walking Phil Rizzuto. He got by pinch-hitter Johnny Mize with a strikeout (which he could have done just as well with first base open—or better, since the worry of the walk forcing in the run wouldn't have been there), and then walked Gil McDougald to force home the run on a 3-2 pitch that was protested. That's just the point—you don't even leave the pitcher the margin for a bad call or an accident when you load the bases. You merely add to his hazards and the pressure on him. The ideal "force anywhere" and "doubleplay" which is the theory behind the base-filling happens only a fraction of the times that the run comes in anyhow.

Then came the ninth and the Yanks returned the favor—and handed away the ballgame. With two on, Rev. Scarborough was told to load 'em up, an errant pitch nicked Clint Courtney's leg and the winning run just strolled in from left. Scarborough wouldn't want Scarborough to do it over differently.

You may remember one case not so long ago when Walt Masterson beat the Yanks at the Stadium. With Yanks on second and third and none out Bucky Harris did NOT order him to walk Mickey Mantle, the batter. Masterson got out of the inning without the runner on third ever scoring . . . and the Senators won!

Next day in one of the stories a local writer said "There was much eyebrow lifting at the failure of Bucky Harris to walk Mickey Mantle to fill the bases," etc., etc.

Which just shows that some baseball writers can get just as stubbornly, mechanically and unimaginatively set on an old boomerang as most of the managers.

ONE GIANT EDGE over the Dodgers is strictly from the front office. When Brooklyn left the Polo Grounds Monday night, that was the last night game on the PG schedule. Not so Brooklyn. This week alone they will have played three at night with the Cubs and one with the Cards in the chill September night breezes.

This was one of the factors which worked for the "miracle" of 1951 as the Giants played and won in the sunshine, and had their score posted as the Dodgers took the field by night. Players hate night games this time of the year.

For the elementary protection of the players' arms, there should be no night games permitted until June and after August. This cupidity in the Brooklyn front office hurts the club.

GIL HODGES badly needs a rest after playing every game. Robinson and Reese could also use a few days off. They all could have used it best when the Dodgers had a bigger lead . . . and been back refreshed now.

One of the "secrets" of the Yankees' perennial strong finish can be found in the way they utilize their entire squad more than other teams. Check the figures and you will find that outside of Rizzuto, the rest of the Yankee infield comes into September with far fewer games played than most.

BOSOX FANS are still burning over the way the Sox helped the Yanks by selling them Ray Scarborough. The cash on the line was more important to "the great sportsman" Yawkey than the possibility that he might be helping the rival Yanks.

WILLIE MAYS, on a three-day pass from his Ft. Eustis, Va., post, went home to Fairfield, Ala., last week and couldn't resist the temptation of playing a game with his first big team, the Birmingham Black Barons. The fans were delighted with the unannounced appearance of last season's National League "Rookie of the Year." In three times at bat for the Barons, Mays singled and walked twice. He scored from first on a hit and run single, and in the field caught one routine fly, picked up a single and threw out a runner trying to advance on it. (Thanks to the Birmingham reader who sent in the facts.)

Anyone notice who is the Giants' leading hitter—or how he is starting to drive in those runs day by day again? Monte Irvin of course. No kidding now, you fellow Brooklyn fans who disagreed at the time I wrote it, will you now agree in all fairness that the Giants, at full strength, which means with Irvin and Mays in there all season, would have been a better team than the Dodgers?

ONCE IN A WHILE you're reminded that baseball for a promising youngster isn't always a quick rise to stardom with montage headlines of success à la Hollywood. You only hear of the ones who make it big.

For instance, the other night in the Dodger dugout, a broad-shouldered young man visited with the team and was greeted by the players who asked how he had made out in his first year with a Class C team. The youngster was Danny Lynk, publicized Brooklyn prep school slugger signed this spring. "So so," the young man answered, "I only hit .247."

Big Business Turns Guns On Coal Miners' Pensions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (FP).—Big Business, which combined earlier this year in an all-out attack on organized labor using the steel strike as a pretext, turned its guns on the United Mine Workers last week. The attack came as negotiations for new coal contracts approached the showdown stage and deadlines for possible strike action neared.

Laurence F. Lee, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce issued a statement in which he raised a hue and cry that the miners' pension and welfare fund constitutes a "threat of terrorism to every community" in the U. S. He tried to distort the reign of terror inspired by open-shop coal operators in Kentucky, who have been using bombs, shotguns and rifles against UMW officials, into a charge against organized labor.

The Lee statement revealed that the U. S. Chamber sent two paid snoopers into Central City, Ky., center of anti-union activity, in an attempt to get signed statements from merchants and union members to back its charge of terrorism. The mission failed. Lee had to rely on unsubstantiated "reports" that threats to deprive union miners of their pensions were being used to terrorize them. Statements from Chamber investigators said witnesses denied they had been threatened.

MANY BENEFITS

The welfare fund is maintained by payments of 30 cents per ton of coal mined. On June it had \$99.5 million on hand. During the fiscal year ended on that date, 257,949 beneficiaries were aided by the fund, including pensioners who get \$100 a month in addition to social security, recipients of hospital and medical care, disabled miners who received rehabilitation treatment, widows, orphans and other survivors of disaster victims. The fund is also building a chain of ten hospitals in mine centers.

The fund is subject to revision in negotiations for a new contract now pending in the soft coal industry. Under terms of notice given by UMM president John L. Lewis, northern soft coal miners can strike Sept. 20. Southern soft coal miners and hard coal miners will be free to strike Sept. 30.

Lee made the unsubstantiated assertion that Dist. 50, UMW's catchall affiliate, was using threats to deprive pensioners of their payments to back up a boycott of Central City merchants, whose employees refused to join the union.

Lee's charges were denied by his own investigators, who said they have been told by miners and union officials that no threats were made.

A UMW official in Washington said: "It is not members of the Chamber of Commerce who run stores in Central City. It is small merchants. Ask them what is hap-

pening. The pension fund has helped every mining community, taking some 40,000 men off relief rolls and supplying them with \$100 a month plus their social security.

"Through the fund some of the

profits of the coal companies, all of which used to be taken out of the mining towns, are being returned in the form of pension and welfare payments, which make their way into small stores through purchases by recipients."

McCARRAN BOSSES' FINK

(Continued on Page 6) thinking is the thinking of all of us—and it is because of this thinking that this power was unleashed against us." He added that he knew the "dirty, rotten stool-pigeons McCarran boasts he has" will carry those words to him.

The entire afternoon of the convention was given to a reply to McCarran and all witchhunters, with delegates from all districts of the union implementing the resolution with pledges of full support to the officers and expressions of contempt for stoolpigeons used by the McCarran and un-American Committees.

The resolution noted that since the failure of the efforts to smash Mine-Mill through raids, -Wall Street is using its "corrupt and cynical agents in high political office," against the union, with the McCarran committee witchhunt scheduled next month in Salt Lake City the "newest wrinkle."

"It was not an accident that the McCarran Committee turned its fire on our union," the resolution went on. "We are counted among the strongest opposition to the thought-control and concentration camp program for which McCarran stands."

Calling for the same unity of the members and leaders that defeated the raids and saved the organization, to "crush the attempts of the sagebrush Caesar to bring fascism close to America" the convention pledged full support to a program to meet the McCarran attack.

The resolution called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran laws "which inspire and foster the anti-labor activities of these committees" and outlined a 12-point plan of action including:

- A "Committee of 1000" to lead and direct a nationwide petition campaign demanding that the thought-control body call off its scheduled inquisition against Mine-Mill.

- A Western Political Action Conference in Salt Lake City during the very time the hearings are held, with the locals pledged to be strongly represented.

- To print the union's expose of McCarran's Nevada machine written by Graham Dolan in pamphlet form for wide distribution.

- To mobilize delegations to visit political leaders and protest against the McCarran witchhunt.

- Hold a series of rallies in mining centers with the subpoenaed officers as speakers.

- Directed Mine-Mill's organ to run more exposures of McCarran and his congressional record.

- Spread to the story of McCarran to the labor movement of the whole country.

Miss Morley won the hearts of miners and smeltermen as she described her own personal background of rebellion against reaction and an active support of labor struggles. She told them how her activities in Hollywood in support

of striking craftsmen led to her blacklist in film, TV and radio.

She demonstrated with her arm how a notorious fingerman pointed out men on a Hollywood craftsmen's picket line, "like this and like this and like this," after which, she said, the police sailed into the line, beat up the men pointed out and took them off to jail.

"And when," she continued, "you see a U. S. Senator who morning and night does like this and like this and like this (demonstrating) then I want you never to forget that this man is a company fink."

Miss Morley pictured Hollywood under thought control with "six blacklists" in operation and the unions in the film field rendered ineffective by removal of militants from leadership, and with the products of film industry "vicious" or "anti-Communist drive."

Pointing to the billions spent for killing in Korea she asked, "Couldn't the money be spent for canals, dams, hospitals and schools?"

She urged the miners to rally a mass movement pressure on Washington and to look at Korea "beyond the porkchop issue." She described what napalm is doing to civilians in Korea, citing estimates of 3,000,000 to 4,500,000 dead from "jelly gas."

"This is more than decimation of the country. That's more than what the Nazis did in Poland."

She concluded by appealing to the miners to "fight like men."

"The intellectuals and middle-class people can't stop them," she declared. "It can be done by the working class. You must defend these four men to the last ounce of your strength."

Earlier the convention adopted resolutions for labor unity against the current drive of reaction in America, and for international labor unity against the metal monopolies exploiting workers in the U. S. and in other lands.

The labor unity resolution stressed the success already achieved in united action "from below."

"We of the progressive independent unions have a special responsibility to initiate steps for labor unity whenever and wherever we can," said the resolution.

What's On?

Tonight Bronx

PEACE RALLY Thursday, Sept. 11, 8:30 p.m., Elmers Hall, 204 E. 170 St., Bronx. Speakers: Mary Angie Dickerson, Stuart Guinier, Bernard Harkavy. Audiences and A.D. ALP.

Tomorrow Manhattan

HEAR Dr. Alphasus Hunton speak on "South Africa Today"—see film, "South Africa Uncensored"—Friday, Sept. 12—8 p.m. Audiences: New York Student Division LYL—Place: Adelphi Hall, 14 Fifth Ave. Sube. 60c.

Coming

MATTIAN ANOYO'S get together party. Saturday, Sept. 13, 10 p.m., 31 W. 4 St. Haitian music, refreshments, dancing, entertainment. Friendly atmosphere. Donation 75c.

MEET MRS. MARTIN YOUNG and Mrs. Peter Harisiades, victims of the deportation hysteria, at reception and concert, Sept. 13—8:30 p.m., Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn. Hear Martha Schlamm, Leon Bibb, Sergei Matusevich. Tickets \$1.25 in advance, \$1.50 at door.

Gets Plaque for Fighting Jimcrow

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers received a plaque "in recognition of its contribution to the vital struggle for the rights of Negro workers in the South."

At a special luncheon held in connection with the 48th convention of the union, Mine-Mill

President John Clark accepted the plaque, which was presented by William Patterson, National executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

Patterson paid special tribute to Asbury Howard, Mine-Mill Regional Director in Bessemer.

"Oogly, Googley"

Says

BETH SLUTSKY

Nine-month-old daughter of Bell and Nat Slutsky well-known Brooklyn civic leaders

"translation:

"I'm going — my mommy and daddy are taking me."



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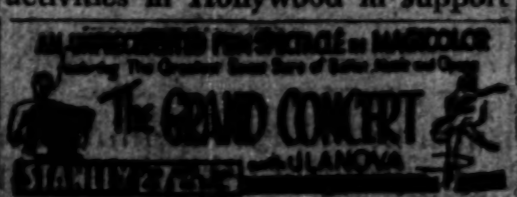
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'Worker' Wires Eisenhower, Stevenson To State Stand on Immediate Cease-Fire

The Daily Worker yesterday wired Eisenhower and Stevenson, Republican and Democratic presidential candidates, to state their stand on the proposition that Washington should call a cease-fire now in Korea and defer the sole remaining issue of prisoner exchange to later negotiation.

The text of the wire sent to both candidates is as follows:

"The people do not understand why the shooting in Korea must go on with casualties piling up every day. The proposal has been made to save American lives by President Truman calling for an immediate cease-fire with the negotiations on the formula for prisoner exchange to be worked out in continuing negotiations after the shooting has been stopped. Progressive Party candidate, Vincent Hallinan has urged such a cease-fire now. What is your stand on this proposition? Please wire us reply or make known your stand through the press."

U.S. Losses Now Put at 117,237

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Pentagon today reported U.S. battle casualties in Korea now total 117,237, an increase of 582 over last week.

The increase reflected heavy fighting by Marine Corps unit at "Bunker Hill." Marine casualties accounted for 455 of the weeks total.

The list includes those whose next of kin were notified through last Friday. The total includes 20,500 dead, 84,195 wounded, 9,440 missing, 1,613 captured, and 1,389 previously listed as missing but since returned to military service.

That the country is puzzled as to why the POW issue should be allowed to balk a cease-fire now is seen in the statement issued yesterday by the foreign news editor of the leading press service. He wrote in a syndicated column:

"The problem (of Chinese prisoners) gives weight to the opinion that the prisoner-of-war issue is a political one which should never have been allowed to enter discussions for a military truce and should have been put aside to be settled on a diplomatic level." (World-Telegram, Sept. 10, p. 28).

This served to recall that the POW issue was raised by the Pentagon negotiators after nearly a

(Continued on Page 6)

Starobin in China; Will Report Asian Peace Conference

Joseph Starobin, former foreign editor of the Daily Worker and now assigned to overseas coverage, will report coming big developments in China, including the Asian Peace Congress scheduled to open late this month in Peking.

Starobin announced his arrival in Peking yesterday. Through his cables and mailed dispatches, the Daily Worker will now be able to provide its readers with first-hand accounts of the major developments occurring in that part of the world.

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Teachers Tell Probers They Peril Schools

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The Senate McCarran Committee's probe into the New York schools was branded by teacher-witnesses yesterday as part of a war-inciting reign of terror against freedom of inquiry and expression in the classroom. The witchhunters' sub-committee, presided over by the only member present,

McCarran Bosses' Fink, Mine, Mill Meet Is Told

By GEORGE MORRIS

The convention of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Union yesterday began action on a resolution branding the McCarran witchhunt committee a union-busting agency and calling upon its officers and members, four of whom have been subpoenaed by the Senate body, to "use all their energies" to defeat this plan against the union.

The resolution which appears to have the unanimous backing of the 200 delegates representing 100,000 members, will still be on the floor this morning because so many still wanted to discuss and take a "crack" at the witchhunters.

The action of the convention on a special resolution covering the

entire field of civil liberties, began after the delegates heard film actress Karen Morley term a stool-pigeon "the lowest form of animal life" and appeal to them "never to forget that this man (McCarran) is a company fink."

Miss Morley, who described how she herself was blacklisted in Hollywood for militant activity in her union, and delivered an im-

passioned speech for the end of the killing in Korea, was given a prolonged standing and cheering ovation by the delegates, most of



KAREN MORLEY

whom come from Rocky Mountain mining areas.

Extending the convention's thanks to her for the speech, union president John Clark said "her

(Continued on Page 8)

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich), recessed its public hearings indefinitely shortly after 4 p.m., after hearing seven of the 10 teachers fingered earlier by Bella Dodd, anti-labor informer.

All seven refused on Constitutional grounds to answer questions concerning their political beliefs. The three remaining witnesses called did not appear.

Meyer Case, for 15 years a teacher of social studies at Brooklyn Technical High School, challenged Ferguson to spend "just one day" in the city's classrooms to witness the effect of the "inquisitions."

The veteran teacher, who cited his record in helping to collect "hundreds of thousands of dollars" and recruiting "thousands of blood donors" for the World War II effort as chairman of the school's

Record of the Pro-Fascist Who Hunts Teachers

—See Page 3

War Activities Committee, graphically described the results of the witch-hunt:

"Children refuse to get up and ask a question . . . children don't want to answer questions dealing with politics . . . No one wants to talk about the Korean war . . . that's 'dangerous'; you're 'sticking your neck out.'"

The teacher declared that parents are telling their sons and

(Continued on Page 6)

Do You Want a Peace Press?

This paper is in danger.

Managing editor Alan Max gave our readers the hard facts in Tuesday's issue.

We have permitted the paper's circulation to be beaten down to a perilously low level, a level at which it cannot go on.

There has got to be a change. It is a fact that there are thousands of readers here in our city who would be glad to get the paper, if they could get it. They used to read it. They need it now.

They need it for the weightiest political reasons which concern the fate of their families and the country.

Consider Adlai Stevenson's statement that we have a "one-party press"—that 90 percent of the press is hired in advance for the GOP even though the country has had five Democratic administrations.

But the press is a "one-party" press in a sense very different from the way Stevenson put it. The 10 percent for Stevenson are no more independent than the 90 percent against him.

The people face a press which is virtually 100 percent pro-war. You cannot find in the U.S.A. a single daily paper—other than this one and the San Francisco Peoples World—which dares to express the sentiment which is admittedly that of the majority—that is, the sentiment

for an end to the Korean disaster.

The people badly need a paper which fights for a cease fire in Korea. It needs this paper. You need it.

Please make it your business immediately to see your friends who used to read the paper, who have difficulty getting it, or new acquaintances who can be persuaded to read it. Renew all expired Sunday Worker subs. Arrange to get them the Daily and Sunday Worker through bundle orders or subs. Help them get it on the newsstands. American democracy cannot live without this paper crusading for peace.

MILTON HOWARD,

Associate Editor

Price Hikes Cut People's Meat Rations By 17 Lbs.

Dr. Herrell De Graff of Cornell University estimates that per capita meat consumption in the U.S. in 1951 was 17 pounds less per person than in the peak year 1947, and that milk consumption per capita last year was 70 pounds less than in the post-war peak year, 1946.

At the same time the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports retail food prices at another new peak, nearly 2½ times as high as in per-World War II years.

Are the high prices and incomes farmers receive responsible for this squeeze on the working peoples' pocketbooks? The Wall Street Journal of Aug. 26 asserts that "much of the retail rise is accounted for by such things as higher handling costs and higher freight rates," the railroads having been handed 13 freight rate increases since World War II by the I.C.C.

At the same time the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar has been dropping steadily since World War II. In 1945 this share was 54 cents. In 1951, it was down to 48 cents. As for what the farmer was able to keep for himself, farm costs have been rising much more rapidly than farm income, so that in 1952 farm income will be only ¾ of what it was in 1945, measured in 1945 dollars. It is in this period that some 500,000 farmers have disappeared from the country-side.

Analyst Sees Korea Peace As Main Issue

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—A political analyst in the Evening Bulletin declares that peace in Korea is the main issue in the presidential election campaign.

In an article headlined "PEACE MAIN ISSUE; NO EASY WAY TO DO IT," Martin S. Hayden writes that General Eisenhower, in his Philadelphia foreign-policy speech, "recognized the theory of many political observers that discontent over the Korean war and possible World War III may be the biggest single factor in the November election decision."

Hayden points out that Democrats will say that Eisenhower's "policy of rolling back Communism is one that threatens war," and that many Republicans will complain "that Eisenhower has only come up with a 'me too' endorsement of current policies which he would simply administer better."

Washington Staters Clear Deck For People's Peace Referendum

SEATTLE, Sept. 10.—With the official ballot title due from the state attorney general's office, the Committee for Peace Init. 18 announced it intends to rush the measure to the printers and launch its drive for 70,000 signers "while the ink is drying."

The initiative to the legislature, along the lines of Init. 183, will constitute a "popular peace referendum" for a cease-fire and armistice in Korea and an end to "wasting our economic and human resources" for destruction, sponsors explained.

The three Bellingham mothers of sons in service who conceived of using the potent initiative method of taking peace to the people joined a trade unionist and a Seattle businessman in filing the

RAIL UNIONS' PAPER WARNS ON THREAT OF DEPRESSION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (FP).—Pointing out that consumer debt reached an alltime high just before the depression, Labor, weekly newspaper of the railway brotherhoods, warned Sept. 6 that consumers and the country alike should take care.

The Federal Reserve Board reported consumer credit rose to a new alltime high of \$22.1 billion last month. Labor remarked that installment purchases at a "dollar

down and a dollar when they can catch you" is one element in this credit. The paper goes on to say: "The important thing about consumer credit is that every dollar of it is debt which mortgages people's future purchasing power. Such debt hit a peak of \$8 billion in 1929 and helped bring on the great depression. The fact that it has hit a new peak of \$21.3 billion now should be a warning signal to consumers and the country."

CP MAKES HOUSING PLEA AT CLEVELAND CITY COUNCIL

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—A plea for low rental, non-segregated housing was put before the Cleveland City Council by a Communist Party spokesman, at a recent public hearing on urban redevelopment.

E. C. Greenfield, public relations director of the Communist Party of Ohio and write-in candidate for Governor, pointed out to the hearing that the units projected by private developers would rent at about \$75 to \$85 a month, and that small homeowners in the area, most of them Negroes, would not get enough return on their investment from the city to purchase homes elsewhere. He called for opening all neighborhoods to Negro renters and home purchasers.

One of the positive features of the urban redevelopment plan which the Council adopted was a clause guaranteeing a non-segregated policy with regard to contracts, deeds and leases to be granted under the urban redevelopment program.

Greenfield, in a statement sent to the Cleveland News which has distorted his testimony, gave his position on the urban development plan as follows:

"The plan as proposed is a step by step plan to build first on what vacant property is available in the area in order not to relocate too many families at once. That certainly is a good idea. I disagree with the method by which it is being approached."

"The city proposes that the first units built will go to those families with the highest incomes

within the area. The houses thus vacated will then be torn down and housing provided for the next income group, leaving until last the low income groups that need it most.

"Most families in the area are Negro people. Any attempt to jimmie the Negro families into segregated areas will only aggravate an already bad situation."

"There is only one way to relieve such a bottle neck, and that is to open all neighborhoods as interracial neighborhoods. To further relieve this situation, the building plan must be reversed. Build up the vacant property first for low income brackets and then proceed to the higher brackets of income."

"Another group that must be considered are those people who brought homes in the area. Most of these workers were forced to buy homes because former rental units were withheld from tenancy. Some are mortgaged but many have only land contracts. Unless these people are paid prices for their homes equivalent to their needs for purchasing elsewhere, the result will be that the banks will get the full mortgage value plus all the worker put into his home. The worker will get the usual notice of eviction for all of his thrift and hard work."

MINE, MILL WINS

DENVER (FP)—The Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers won an 8-cent hourly pay boost for workers in the Phelps-Dodge Copper Corp. chain in its first major victory in 1952 bargaining talks.

peace notebook

More on Peace Publications

CONTINUING ON peace literature put out by various local peace groups throughout the nation:

Oakland Unionists Put Out Spry Monthly

SEVERAL SAMPLES are in of "Peace Facts," a well laid out and attractive long sheet of colored paper with both sides utilized, with drawings, headlines and boxes to liven it up. It is put out every month by the Trade Unionists for Peace in Oakland, Cal.

Its lead articles include a roundup of labor peace actions, including CIO, AFL and independent unions; local union peace committee news in lively fashion; an article written in good, simple English on how the POW exchange issue prolongs the war; an article titled "British Trade Unions Protest War Plans"; a lively editorial on the then steel strike and the connections between profits, high cost of living and war on one hand, peace, trade union gains and trade on the other.

Another issue of this excellent paper shows "Labor Peace Actions" to be a regular feature... has a fine peace statement with a "Who Said It?" teaser on page one, answered with a surprise on page two... and some cold facts on germ warfare using damning quotes from "Newsweek," the N. Y. Times and Scripps Howard publications to make the point.

In each issue Peace Facts prominently features the program of Trade Unionists for Peace: "OUR POLICY IS TO WORK FOR 1. An immediate armistice in Korea. 2. Negotiations among the big nations to end international tensions. 3. An end to the wage freeze. 4. Drastic reduction of taxes on working people."

Maryland on Rearming of Nazis

THE MARYLAND PEACE COUNCIL hit out on the rearming of the Nazis with a leaflet widely distributed in the big steel and port towns. The main headlines standing out tell the story: "Rearmed Germany Means World War Three"—"Big Steel Is All For the German Deal"—"War Economy and War Gov't Hit Labor First"—"Big Four Talks Are the Way to Unity and Peace in Germany"—"Sincere Collective Bargaining—the Only Way to World Peace!" with explanatory type on each.

Southern Cal. on the POW Appeal

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Peace Crusade reacted to the open letter appeal of 94 U.S. and British POWs for an end to the war with an attractive leaflet headlined "94 American, British POWs APPEAL TO YOU."

This features a reprint from the New York Times on the appeal of the prisoners "to all peace organizations, churches, Quaker organizations, trade unions and all others who want an end to the killing and destruction at once."

It gives examples, such as the Gallup Poll, to show that the majority of the American people DO want an end to the war now, and ends with a small petition form on the bottom addressed to the President urging the exchange of prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention and the removal of the one remaining obstacle to peace in Korea.

The petition is separated with a dotted line from the information in the body of the leaflet, and says "Tear and Mail." Which makes it an imaginative combination of leaflet and petition, education and action, rolled into one.

Maritime Peace Paper

THE MARITIME PEACE COMMITTEE of New York puts out a single sheet newspaper called "Floodtide" dealing with peace and the problems of working seamen. Using both sides of a long sheet, this peace committee packs a lot of facts into its publication. Featured in the issue to hand is a letter from a seaman who writes that he first read "Floodtide" on board ship, read it because he likes to hear both sides of a story, but considered it "propaganda" and "let it go at that." Then he saw some things for himself as a seaman touching at Pusan in Korea and winds up:

"It's a fact that the American soldiers don't want to be over there. The South Koreans don't want us there and the American people don't want another war. SO WHAT THE HELL ARE WE OVER THERE FOR? Let the Korean people settle their own beefs—that is my idea." Signed "An American Seaman—A Democrat."

Under the title "The Cash Register Rings For..." this paper lists the year's profits of Moore McCormack, Standard Oil of California, American Export Lines and Socony Vacuum.

The paper begins and ends with the slogan:

END THE KOREAN WAR NOW—NEGOTIATE LATER!

Connecticut Rings the Bell

ONE OF THE lively peace publications is "Connecticut Peace News," four attractive long pages on colored paper stapled together and liberally sprinkled with drawings. In July it featured on page one, with a drawing of the life, drum and flag bearer which evokes special feeling in New England, cradle of the American Revolution, a socko "The Spirit of '76" editorial, explaining what is happening in the colonial world in terms of our own throwing off of foreign domination.

This paper is put out by the Connecticut Peace Council, P. O. Box 412, W. Hartford, Conn., and runs news of peace activity throughout the Nutmeg State, with special features which hit the newspapers in that industrial city... distributions of peace material by unionists at shop gates, etc. It is lively and human, not only talking of plans for distributions and peace work but TELLING WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENS when this activity takes place.

(CONCLUDED IN NEXT "PEACE NOTEBOOK")

STATE DEPT BARS FATHER FROM FUNERAL OF SON

ARMONK VILLAGE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—A grief-stricken father was barred by the U. S. State Department and the McCarran police-state law from attending the funeral here yesterday of his seven-year-old son. The father is Louis Dolivet, anti-Communist French newspaperman who was denied a visa to fly to New York for the funeral of his son, Willard, who drowned near here Sunday.

In White Plains, Westchester County District Attorney George Fanelli today ordered an autopsy performed on the body of Willard Dolivet, after receiving a cable from Dolivet. The latter reportedly believes his son drowned under suspicious circumstances. Fanelli did not reveal the text of the cable.

Willard was found in a pond

near his home by his stepfather, Peter Cookson.

The boy is the son of Dolivet and his former wife, Beatrice Straight Cookson, an actress and granddaughter of the late William Whitney, Secretary of the Navy during the first Cleveland administration.

The ban, based on the immigration provisions of the McCarran Act and the State Department's own iron curtain passport rulings, was allegedly inspired by Dolivet's alleged "pro-Communist" activities before World War II. However, in recent years Dolivet was international editor of "The United Nations World" magazine in New York, whose policy was openly anti-Soviet. Dolivet also recently assumed the post of secretary-general in a State Department-inspired French organization called "Fighting Democracy."

RESUMPTION OF TRIAL OF '15' POSTPONED TO MONDAY

The resumption of the trial of the 15 New York Communists which was originally scheduled for today (Thursday) was postponed late yesterday afternoon until Monday morning.

Argument by four defense attorneys on motions to dismiss the case against the 15 New York Communists, on trial more than five months under thought-control provisions of the Smith Act, is scheduled to begin 10:30 a. m. Monday before Judge Edward J. Dimock in U. S. Court-house, Foley Square.

The trial, which began March 31, has been in recess since last Friday when assistant prosecutor David L. Marks suddenly rested the government's case. Windup of the government's case came following a dramatic session of cross-examination by defense attorney Mary Kaufman of the prosecution's 10th witness, professional anti-labor spy Thomas Younglove. Younglove admitted during the questioning he was connected with the St. Louis ex-convict and policy racket king Harry Scheurmann.

Scheduled also to be argued today and Friday are motions to strike testimony of the 10 government witnesses, FBI informers. The defense has charged time and time again the testimony was concocted in FBI offices and failed to connect the defendants with the "conspiracy" charged.

Judge Dimock, in addition, must make a determination on a defense motion to sever the case of Jacob Mindel, 70-year-old defendant, who collapsed last month with a heart attack. The judge ordered a new medical examination of the ailing defendant.

Besides Mrs. Kaufman, defense lawyers scheduled to argue the motions are John T. McTernan, James Wright and Frank Serri. Defendants Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry are acting as their

own counsel and will join with the lawyers in crucial courtroom battle.

The Citizens Emergency Defense Conference appealed to trade unions, civic and religious groups to attend the trial sessions and "hear for yourself the exposure of the utter bankruptcy of the Justice Department's trumped-up case."

Regular observers at the trial (Continued on Page 6)

25,000 ON STRIKE AT LOCKHEED CALIF. PLANTS

BURBANK, Calif., Sept. 10.—More than 25,000 men and women production workers at Lockheed Aircraft Corp. are on strike to enforce wage demands.

The strikers, members of AFL Machinists Lodge 727, carried placards accusing management of "no-go-tiations" on the workers' demands for wage hikes, of 10 1/2 percent plus bonuses for swing shift, "odd shift" and "odd week" work. The plane makers are also demanding union shop provisions.

Workers now making from \$1.25 to \$2.24 an hour are demanding pay hikes ranging from 13 to 23.5 cents per hour, plus the fringe benefits.

The company in last minute negotiations conducted by the Federal Conciliation Service, offered seven cents an hour plus two cents retroactive cost of living increase, plus an escalator (cost of living) clause.

The company expressed solid opposition to the union shop de-

mand and said it wanted a three year contract with yearly reopening clauses on wages only.

A striking worker said today that the company was out "purely and simply to bust our union."

The strike was voted almost unanimously by 15,000 of the 25,000 IAM workers Sunday in a meeting at which it appeared the company had planted stooges in an effort to disrupt strike action.

The strike was called only after several weeks of negotiations, culminating in a federal mediation session, broke down completely.

John Snider, president of Lodge 727, told strikers they might expect an order from the government to end the strike. Such an order, he said, would be based on the contention that Lockheed production is "vital to national defense," although in mediation sessions it was admitted that such was not true.

The admission, Snider said, was retracted by the government and company as the talks progressed.

Yergan Intrigues in S. Africa Against Fighters of Jimcrow

Max Yergan, who deserted his post as co-chairman of the Council on African Affairs to betray his own people, the Negro people, as an informer in congressional witchhunts, was revealed by the "Amsterdam News" this week to have recently returned

from the Union of South Africa where he launched a redbaiting campaign against the 3,500 non-whites who were arrested for defying the Malan government's race segregation laws.

The State Department, according to the newspaper, denied Yergan had gone to Africa on an official mission. He was reported to have traveled on Ford Foundation funds.

"That his visit was nevertheless 'official,' however, was suggested by his case of entrance into the restrictive country, although a Negro, and the fact that the Ford

Foundation, because of its backing and influence, is considered to have the status of a quasi-governmental agency," the newspaper said.

The paper quoted the South African newspaper "People's World," successor to the "Guardian," banned by the Malan government, on Yergan's talk at a Johannesburg exclusive gathering of businessmen, teachers and social workers.

"Dr. Yergan spoke of his impressions of the countries he had visited," the South African paper was quoted as saying, "then, turning to South Africa and the De-Grace campaign (under which

3,500 non-whites have been arrested for defying discriminatory laws), warned the African people not to allow 'Communists' into their organizations."

The "Amsterdam News" writer observed that "20 non-white leaders of the campaign of 'Defiance Against Unjust Laws' are facing trial for allegedly advancing the cause of Communism in South Africa by trying to tear down the color bar."

While in Africa, Yergan was reported to have conferred with "at least one cabinet minister and several higher-ups in the Malan government."

RECORD OF TIMONE, SCHOOL PERSECUTOR

By ABNER W. BERRY

Covered by the anti-democratic artillery of the McCarran Committee—misnamed Senate Internal Security Committee—the New York City Board of Education's most outspoken pro-fascist is preparing new moves against the city's school children and their teachers.

The record of George A. Timone, chairman of the board's law committee, proves more than anything else the aims of the McCarranites. Timone will have charge of prosecuting in departmental trials and teachers whose "crime" was putting their pupils' interests first.

Timone was selected in 1946 by then Mayor William O'Dwyer for a place on the Board of Education over the protests of aroused citizens who had demanded that a Negro be appointed.

Parent and civic groups went unheeded by the Mayor as they pointed out the pro-fascist activities and associations of Timone. The new board member, it was revealed, had associated with Christian Fronters and followers Father Coughlin, the chief apologist just before World War II of the Nazis and fascists.

Timone, a well-circulated leaflet revealed, sponsored a Christian Front meeting held in the Seventh Regiment Armory on Feb. 19, 1939. Associated with Timone in this venture were Mervin K. Hart, the outspoken anti-Semite; John Eoghan Kelly, Christian Front organizer who was convicted in

THE BIBLE ANSWERED HER

Bella Dodd prepared herself for becoming a McCarran canary with an article in THE TABLET, Aug. 16, 1952, from which the following is an excerpt:

"During the days of my most obdurate Communism, one thread tied me to Christianity: I never failed to read the New Testament—not because I was religious or because I believed it was inspired, but because I deemed it the most beautiful and thrilling poetry I had ever read."

During her readings she must have read from the New Testament these poetic lines:

"Then Judas, which had betrayed Him, when he saw that he was condemned, repented himself, and brought again the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders, saying, I have sinned in that I have betrayed the innocent blood."

"And they said, what is that to us? See Thou to that."

"And he cast down the pieces of silver in the temple, and departed, and went and hanged himself."

"And the chief priests took the silver pieces, and said, It is not lawful for to put them into the treasury, because it is the price of blood."

1943 for not registering as a paid agent for Butcher Franco; Dr. Edward Lodge Curran and Francis X. Talbot, both associates and supporters of Father Coughlin.

A story of the meeting run in the New York Times Feb. 19, 1939, observed:

"References by speakers to Gen. Franco, Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler were applauded. A picture of Reverend Charles E. Coughlin, carried down the aisle while Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice was speaking, was greeted with such boisterous enthusiasm by a section of the audience that Dr. Rice could not make himself heard."

It is not known whether Timone was present at the meeting, but he must have read the press notices. Nevertheless, he sponsored a similar meeting held in Madison Square Garden with the same pro-fascist gang in November of the same year.

Aside from the time-servers and job holders, the only recommendation for seating Timone on the Board of Education came from Gerald L. K. Smith, a national

leader of anti-Semitic movements. Smith wrote in his Newsletter of March 22, 1946:

"Mayor O'Dwyer of New York is being congratulated by Christian Nationalists for naming a strong follower of Father Coughlin, Mr. Timone, to the Board of Education."

"This is the man who now poses as the guardian of New York's children against 'subversive teachers,' members of Teachers Union Local 555, United Public Workers.

Timone was too busy fighting for the recognition of the butcher of Spain, Francisco Franco, at the end of 1939 to concern himself with the racism then sapping at the city's educational system. Mr. F. McDonald, then (October, 1940) principal of Bushwick High School in Brooklyn, edited "The Educational Signpost" in which there appeared this sly reference on the national composition of New York's teaching staff:

"Scan eligible lists; meet the people who constitute them, and you will be shocked at what is (Continued on Page 6)

TITO GETS \$99 MILLION TO SCRAP INDUSTRIALIZATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Tito government has scrapped plans to industrialize Yugoslavia and has taken another step toward the building of a Western-oriented political party under the name of "Communist Party"—in exchange for \$99,000,000 of military and economic "aid" from the Washing-

ton, London and Paris, it was learned today. The real Communist Party of Yugoslavia is illegal under the Tito regime.

The Titoites are publishing a new so-called "Communist Party Statute" which, among other things, declares that "the entire party activity of the basic party organizations must be public." This step was seen as a concession to demands by western circles that Tito's political party be open to inspection by the Western powers.

The abandonment of plans for industrialization was demanded last July by the western powers in a lengthy memorandum. They also demanded greater emphasis on agricultural production and a full accounting of all Yugoslav economic developments.

The new "aid" will bring Tito's subsidy out of the withholding taxes of American workers to a total of \$291,000,000.

POINT OF ORDER

WHO?

By ALAN MAX
Headline: "100,000 Farmers Listen to Nominees; Noncommittal."
Who — the farmers or the nominees?

CP Election Parley Protests FBI Harassment

FBI surveillance of the Communist Party's National Election Conference, held over the weekend, was vigorously protested by the 150 delegates present.

In a wire to Attorney General McGranery, the conference charged that the presence of FBI agents outside the Yugoslav Hall was "a blatant attempt to interfere with free elections." McGranery was called upon to instruct the FBI and other Justice Department agencies "to cease interference with the legal activities of a legal political party."

Letters from Readers

Diplomacy And Espionage

Editor, Daily Worker:

Diplomacy and espionage have become so intermingled in the foreign policy of American imperialism that a New York Times critic (Sept. 7 Book Review section) can quite calmly write this paragraph in reviewing "The Larkin Papers" concerning American history of 1822-1844:

"Early in the second volume one finds Larkin taking office as United States Consul during the critical years preceding the Mexican War. If the correspondence is any index, far more of the busy consul's time was devoted to helping indigent American seamen than to spying upon the Government to which he was accredited."

B. L.

Deportation Of Ragni Halted

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—The deportation of Louis Ragni to Italy, scheduled this Friday, was halted when a temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Picard in the Federal District Court in Detroit, it was announced by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The order will remain in effect until a legal question regarding the court's jurisdiction is settled, at which time a hearing will be held on the issues. Ragni is represented by Ernest Goodman, civil rights attorney.

In granting the order, Judge Picard said that he acted because there is "a lot of hysteria" on the Communist issue today, and he wanted to be sure that Ragni received a fair hearing. Courtroom observers pointed out Judge Picard was one of the two Federal judges who recently upheld the constitutionality of the Michigan Trucks Act, a state law requiring the registration of so-called "Communist" and "Communist-front" organizations, which is being opposed by labor and civic groups.

Father of five children, Ragni faces deportation under the McCarran Law for alleged membership in the Communist Party in 1936. One of his sons was wounded recently in Korea and has applied for permission to return to the U.S. to see his father before he is deported. Another son recently returned from a year's combat duty in Korea with the Marines.

Broad public support for Ragni has been organized by the Michigan Committee and other interested groups and individuals, including the local Marine Corps League and the Allied Veterans Council. The subject of many newspaper stories, Ragni has also been interviewed on TV.

The Michigan Committee urged unions, organizations and individuals to protest the pending deportation of Ragni in resolutions, letters and telegrams to the Attorney General.

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Quit Lecturing Voteless Americans

IT IS TIME that we got fed up with accusations of "lazy," "lax," etc., hurled at the electorate and the would-be electorate President Truman, lesser candidate and "liberal" publicists, all of whom seem to have arrived recently from long sojourns on another planet.

Now comes the Saturday Evening Post with a special "study" of voteless Americans. The piece was picked up by the New York Daily Compass, a paper which should know better than to blame the people for the fact that only 51 percent of Americans of voting age go to the polls. What we need to swell the number of votes placed in ballot boxes on election days are fewer lectures and snooty articles, and more mass fights for election laws in the spirit of the Constitution and the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments.

JUST IMAGINE the emptiness of this sentence—

"Yes, this power to cast one vote apiece is the power that separates free men from slaves."

Imagine this sentence being read by a Negro inhabitant of Tuskegee, Macon County, Ala., with the same seriousness with which the Compass editor must have selected it.

The Tuskegee Negro knows that most of his 6,700 fellow townsmen are Negroes just as he is. He also knows that a large portion of them served during the last war in the U. S. Airforce, and settled in the town to get jobs in the schools and hospitals there. He is probably an airforce veteran himself, and he

may have come to the same conclusion as the writer of the article bemoaning the low percentage of voters.

This very reader may remember that last year 161 of the more than 2,000 Negro citizens of Tuskegee sought to register to vote. And he will remember that only 23 of these—most of whom are college men who have passed state and U. S. civil service examinations—could satisfy the local registrars as to their intelligence.

A Negro in Alabama—anywhere in Alabama—would be mighty angry at being lectured on the necessity to vote. What he wants and what he needs right now is some assistance to get his name on the voters' lists.

OR LET US look at it another way. There are roughly 100,000 Negro veterans of World War II in Alabama. Veterans in that state do not have to pay poll taxes. But—fewer than 30,000 Negroes, veterans included, have won the right to go to the polls there. Eisenhower must have known that, too, when he spoke in Birmingham recently and when he was feted by Eugene (Bull) Connor, Commissioner of Public Safety, whose platform plank is to enforce segregation and maintain white supremacy.

But let us take a closer look at the real reasons why so few voters throughout the nation go to the polls on Election Day.

Take the First Congressional District of Alabama represented in Congress by the Mobile lumberman, Frank W. Boykin. This Congressman has a stranglehold

on this district comprising seven counties because in most of these counties Negroes have not been allowed to vote since the year 1900. In not one of these counties do more than 10 percent of the adult population vote. In three counties—Wilcox, Marengo and Monroe—there are at least 20,000 Negroes of voting age, representing more than the votes actually cast in any election for Boykin.

In a district with more than 180,000 persons over 21 years of age the vote cast has never topped 25,000, with Boykin receiving considerably less than this number.

FULLY one-third of Alabama's counties adhere to this policy of excluding their most numerous population group—the Negro people—from the ballot. And it has to be repeated over and over, again and again, that this pattern covers some 300 counties affecting more than 2,000,000 potential voters. Manifestly, to anyone who has seen this region in which every third American lives, and two-thirds of the Negro Americans, lectures are not enough to increase the vote now kept from the polls by legal chicanery, intimidation and—murder.

It is about time that the question of enforcing the 14th Amendment was made a national issue. Labor unions and civil rights groups surely must understand that the Boykins who inhabit Congress are not going to support labor and civil rights legislation. If the "rascals" are to be turned out then it is necessary to enfranchise their victims. History records one period when a national administration guaranteed the right of every citizen the use of his ballot. That period was marked by great democratic advance.

It is time now that the lecturers should be lectured on some fundamentals. Let us call on them to "put up or shut up" on the fight to win the ballot for the voteless millions. For it is a fight to be won and not a lecture to be followed.

As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

What Dickens Found In Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON. WHEN Charles Dickens visited the city of Washington in March, 1842, there was a petition before Congress asking for the abolition of slavery within the boundaries of the District of Columbia. The author was shocked by the attitude of some members of the House of Representatives to what seemed to him a very modest proposal indeed.

Dickens quoted a member from North Carolina as declaring from the floor, "I have great respect for the chair, and nothing but that respect prevents me from rushing to the table, tearing that petition which has just been presented . . . to pieces."

Dickens went on to acquaint his readers with the status of the Negro—the free Negro—in the nation's capital.

"In Washington . . . any justice of the peace may bind with fetters any Negro passing down the street, and thrust him into jail; no offense on the black man's part is necessary. The justice says, 'I choose to think this man's a runaway' and locks him up. Public opinion empowers the man of law when this is done to advertise the Negro in the newspapers warning his owner to come and claim him, or he will be sold to pay the jail fees. But supposing he is a free black and has no owner it may naturally be presumed that he is set at liberty. No; he is sold to recompense his jailer. This has been done again and again and again."

April 16, 1862, Congress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia. But the unpleasant odor of the institution still lingers to shock and repel our more civilized visitors.

The most recent expression of disapproval of Washington's jimcrow customs came from the American Psychological Association which, before adjourning its 60th annual convention here, adopted a resolution declaring it would never meet here again until such a time as "additional progress has been made towards democratic treatment of minority groups."

Dr. J. M. Hunt, president of the association, noted that some progress had been made here over the recent years. Several of the more expensive hotels accommodated Negro as well as white psychologists. But that wasn't enough, he said. When Negro and white colleagues working together on a committee adjourned to a nearby restaurant, they were refused service. When they went together to a soda fountain or a drug or a candy store in the hotel, they were insulted. When they sought to engage a river boat for an excursion they were told "No Negroes allowed." And

when graduate students, not having enough money to put up at the Statler or Mayflower applied for rooms at the Young Men's Christian Association, they learned that rooms were available—for whites only.

"As human beings and scientists," said Dr. Hunt, "we find it is easier to conduct our business in cities where we can be sure all our members will be treated courteously and not treated according to the accidental color of our skins."

SOMETIMES it looks like Washington is traveling at the rate of one step forward and two steps back.

A month ago President Truman announced he had named Dr. Joseph D. Lohman of Chicago as the new chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the agency which has the power to abolish segregation in the city swimming pools and recreation grounds. This was exciting news because Dr. Lohman was the moving spirit behind the 1948 report, "Segregation in Washington," which did so much to expose the criminal and harmful aspects of jimcrow here. But on (Continued on Page 5)

Press Roundup

THE TIMES, which has called McCarran the "worst" member of the Senate, nevertheless endorses his smear probe of the school system. The Times calls it a "calm, fair investigation looking to separate Communist members from teaching posts." The Times knows that McCarran is not looking for "Communists" but unionists. It knows that if "Communists" can be fired for their private political views—views which they do not inject into their teaching—then Democrats can be fired, too—just as easily as a McCarthy brands Gen. Marshall a "subversive." And the Times knows that this is no "calm, fair investigation" but a typical McCarthy-McCarran smear, destroying reputations and careers without a chance for the victims to fight back. . . . There are still other "Free World" items in The Times. There's the story of young boys, sold into slave-labor to the "well-to-do" for a "salary" of \$8.50 a year. This happened in Italy, with the approval of the government of our "democratic" ally. And there's the story of Louis Dolivet, French editor denied a visa by Washington to fly here for the funeral of his seven-year old son, who drowned here two days ago. Is it any wonder that the anti-Communist crusaders of Washington are now loathed by millions of decent people all over the world?

THE MIRROR's Walter Winchell writes a column twice as long as usual, all for the purpose of linking the ex-Communist, anti-Communist editor of the Post with "Moscow." Winchell openly boasts that the smear is in reprisal for Post criticism of his journalistic conduct. But what a lesson this is to those liberals who think that competing with McCarthyites in red-baiting wins anyone immunity from the smear.

THE POST supports the McCarran Committee's smear probe of the schools. "Bella Dodd's story rings true," it says. "There is no doubt the Communists have tried long and hard to win adherents on the campus and are still trying to do." But the Post knows that the anti-labor informer is saying something quite different. She is accusing teachers who are union members of conspiring to teach "Communism" in the schools. Her police-informing is being used—by a committee headed by Democrat McCarran—to destroy freedom in the schools. But the Post carefully talks of "Republican legislators" (heading the Senate sub-committee is GOP'er Ferguson) without mentioning that the whole probe is an administration witch-hunt. Let the Post compare Winchell's smear against itself with the Dodd-McCarran smear of New York teachers. Can one "ring true" and not the other?

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM quotes foreign news analyst Phil Newsum saying that "the prisoner of war issue (in Korea) is a political one which never should have been allowed to enter discussions for a military truce and should have been put aside to be settled on a diplomatic level." In other words, what the American Peace Crusade and others have been urging: Cease-fire now, talk later.—R. F.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
How Long Can You Live? . . . by Rob F. Hall

TWENTY YEARS later, on

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THE McCARTHY VOTE

THE PRIMARY VICTORY of the imitation-fascist, McCarthy, in the Wisconsin Republican race is being seized on with glee by the men who want to destroy America's free speech so they can push her into a suicidal world war in Asia and Europe.

But those people who voted for McCarthy do not speak for the great mass of voters in Wisconsin. Nor do they speak for the people of the United States. These people have been sold a bill of goods about a phony "communist menace in the government." This phony issue has been created to hide the real problems—taxes, high prices, and the Korean mess.

The fact that McCarthyism has become a major issue in the elections shows that millions of Americans of all political creeds fear it. They see in this Goebbels-like brutal assault on political opponents a grave danger to the right of all Americans to differ with "the McCarthy line." That line is that America must have a war in Asia to impose the hated, corrupt gangster, Chiang Kai-shek, on the 450,000,000 Chinese people. McCarthyism uses the imported Big Lie of Hitler about "Soviet aggression" to crack down on American democracy, on the rights of Labor, the Negro people, and on all political opposition to the war line.

Who gave this sinister enemy of the American people his primary victory?

Eisenhower, more than anyone else, gave McCarthy his victory.

Eisenhower called for GOP victories "from top to bottom" on the eve of the voting. Eisenhower's hand-picked national chairman, Summerfield, wired full backing of McCarthy. McCarthy is repaying this service with eager support for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket.

WHAT ABOUT STEVENSON'S CRITICISM of McCarthyism at the Legion convention? Stevenson said that the McCarthy style of patriotism is the "refuge of scoundrel" and millions applauded. But can McCarthyism be defeated if the occasional verbal tilts with it are accompanied by deeds which obviously aid and strengthen McCarthyism, such as the government's "loyalty" purges, the Smith Act frameups, and the McCarran concentration camp and "registration" laws?

McCarthyism is not only the slander against General Marshall, though this ferocity against even fellow-war-supporters is typical of McCarthyite tactics. McCarthyism is basically an effort to destroy the Bill of Rights, using the fraud of "communist infiltration" to impose by fear and blackmail submission by all Americans to the China Lobby and the war-at-any-price cliques. McCarthyism uses the red scare to prepare to strangle the trade unions and the movement for Negro rights. It attracts and encourages anti-Semites and pro-fascists of all types.

HOW THEN CAN THE MAJORITY of the people especially the trade union membership in the CIO, AFL and independent unions—act to defeat it?

All Americans, whether conservative, Republican, Democrat, or Progressive should demand of their candidates that they stand squarely by the Bill of Rights; that they repudiate the tactic of the smear, the bullying attack on all opponents as "spies" and "Kremlin tools." The right of anyone to disagree with the "McCarthy line" must be defended if the U. S. Constitution is not to be destroyed for all.

The labor movement which has gone on record against the McCarran and the Smith Act thought-control has a decisive part to play. They should, we believe, demand of the candidates, notably Stevenson, that they oppose these thought-control laws and the Smith Act frameups which are paving the way for pro-fascist McCarthyism.

These are demands on which we believe the majority of the American people are now in agreement. There is no popular mandate in the U.S.A. for the tyranny of McCarthyism.

MORE BASICALLY, we believe that McCarthyism thrives most in the atmosphere of "inevitable war." To really pull the rug from under the McCarthyites and their smear tactics, the country must find the way to make felt its overwhelming desire for peace, for a cease-fire in Korea, and for some form of live-and-let-live with the Socialist states.

McCarthy can be defeated in the Wisconsin election. There should be a nationwide demand by all voters, especially those who expect to vote for Eisenhower, that he repudiate McCarthy. The forces which still believe in the Bill of Rights are stronger in America than those who would destroy it. But they must act unitedly, despite differences on world affairs, domestic problems, or different social systems, to keep America safe from the fascism of McCarthyism.

TREADMILL



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Celebrating a Birthday

NEXT SUNDAY, I hope, will positively conclude my birthday, which began Aug. 7 and was to last just a month by decree of the Citizens' Emergency Committee. Personally I see nothing to celebrate being 62 years old. If it was 22—that would be different. Decades too are worth celebrating, but not years. But as long as it is useful to serve a good cause, how can one object, embarrassing as it may be?

I have not considered this avalanche of birthday celebrations as personal, however. They are really a tribute to the victims of the Smith Act and a pledge to continue support to them until they are all freed. These affairs have materially aided the Defense Committee, which is financing our trial at Foley Square, for which we are all very grateful.

Of course I have greatly enjoyed meeting so many wonderful people, hearing from many others outside New York City and from far away, including Canada and Ireland (North and South). But I am really looking forward to next Sunday—the grand finale—the party to climax all parties—the picnic at Castle Hill Garden under the auspices of the Hungarian Journal and sponsored by our Bronx Defense Committee.

ONE THING I have greatly missed since my enforced stay in the city is the chance to go to picnics such as they have in Cleveland, Detroit or Pittsburgh.

I recall one summer, his last, when I met Peter V. Cacchi-one in Cleveland, where we were to speak at a picnic. Pete had a wonderful day, playing games with the different national groups, sampling at the different tables all kinds of national cooking and meeting the people, which was one of his great joys. He became so enthusiastic that on the way back to the hotel he announced to his wife Dorothy, and to me that he would arrange a picnic in New York as soon as he got back. And he did! If you were one of the "lucky" ones to be there you will remember it was a huge success. I missed it be-

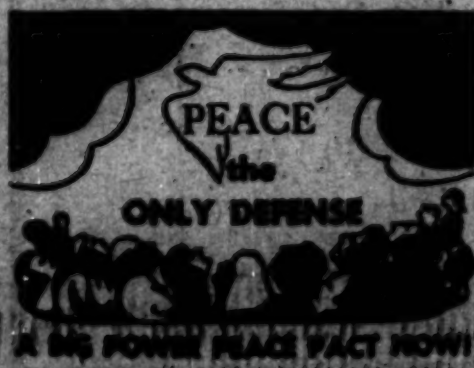
cause I was traveling, as usual then.

The affair, in the Bronx at Castle Hill Garden, unique for New Yorkers, will start at 9 a.m. and go on all day. It is a Hungarian Grape Festival, which is traditional for this season of the year. If you have followed the ads in this paper you know that every kind of food is being prepared. There will be dancing, entertainment, games for young and old—in short, it will be a regular picnic. People from nearby states are invited. Especially New Jersey and Connecticut will be there, we are assured.

THE BEST THING about a picnic is the chance to see all your friends and their children, and to make new friends too. Brooklynites and Bronxites, who seldom meet, will spend a day together. Harlem and the East Side will exchange experiences about their campaigns. It's a big city, but a lot of small towns are inside this big city. People from different sections rarely meet socially. Some people from Staten Island seldom leave there. But they will for this picnic. Old and young, babies and grand parents, all will be there.

It will be the last big outdoor event of the summer, which certainly has been a long and hot one for all. It is the last fling before the hard work of the election campaign begins. It will mark the beginning of our affirmative defense at Foley Sq.

All the defendants will be there, I'm sure. You can meet them talk to them, spend some time with them and hear from them what goes on at Foley Square. Daily Worker writers and columnists will be there, also others from the Freiheit and Freedom and L'Unita del Popolo, to join with the staffs of the



Hungarian paper. It will be a real international affair.

The members of the splendid Bronx committee, who have supported us so loyally, will be on hand to help take care of all the details of so large an undertaking. And the members of the Citizens' Emergency Defense Committee will be there for you to meet them in person—Clifford McAvoy, Sam Kantor, William Patterson and others. And my Sister Kathie will be there, so if there are any readers who still think I made her up, come and meet her for yourself!

How to get there—by subway, take the Lexington Ave. Subway Pelham Bay Train to Castle Hill Station, then take bus to the last stop. By car, take Bruckner Boulevard—East Bronx—to Castle Hill Ave., straight to the picnic ground. The ticket says, "In case of rain the Festival will be held indoors in a Dance Hall"—but we hope for a nice warm sunny day, and a huge success for the good causes it represents.

Dickens

(Continued from Page 4)

Aug. 27 Dr. Lohman was quoted in the press as "promising that he will not try to ram his views about racial segregation down the throats of other commission members."

Three months ago, the National Capital Housing Administration announced it was ending segregation in public housing. On Sept. 3, John Ihlder, the administrator, said the NCHA is planning a new 256-unit housing project from which Negroes will be excluded.

Last week the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of Washington's Anti-Discrimination Laws announced another victory for its picket line, this time at Murphy's Five and Ten Store. But the U. S. Court of Appeals still delays in handing down a decision on the legality of those Washington city ordinances which outlaw discrimination in hotels and restaurants.

Similarly the Supreme Court seems to be deliberately avoiding a decision on the constitutionality of jimcrow schools in the district, although cases involving this question have been before it for almost a year.

It is 110 years since Charles Dickens was horrified by Washington's mistreatment of its Negro citizens. Although the form has altered, the substance of the mistreatment continues. It is understandable that the Negro people and white progressives feel that a real change is long overdue.

Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)
daughters o refuse to answer questions on current topics because of the fear of smear and reprisal.

He charged that our youth are being "trained for a state of obedience" and not to "think for themselves."

The witchhunters made an obvious bid for fresh headlines for their stale smears by injecting into the hearing, allegedly concerned with schools, questions as to whether one Jacob Golos, one Nicholas Dozenberg and one Robert Gordon Switzel ever visited the machine shop run some 40 years ago by the late father of Henry F. Mins, one of the seven witnesses. The names of all three had been previously mentioned in "Soviet spy" frameups. Mins knew of no such visits, but the committee was clearly visualizing faked headlines saying: "Teachers Linked to Spy Ring."

Indicative of the wide net which the witchhunters seek to cast was a question put by committee counsel Robert Morris to Louis Spindell, famed basketball star at City College, later with the professional Original Celtics, and in recent years coach of the basketball team at Straubemiller Textile H. S.

INVADE BALLOT RIGHTS
Spindell was asked if he were "active" in the American Labor Party. His counsel, Harold Cammer, who also served in the same capacity for other witnesses, promptly termed the query an invasion of the secrecy of the ballot, and pointed out that the ALP has candidates for the coming Presidential election. Ferguson refused to withdraw the question, however.

An atmosphere of union-busting hung heavy over the proceedings. All of the witnesses who appeared are or were members of the Teachers Union.

In a lengthy exchange with Ferguson and Morris, Case nailed the pro-war thought control drive at its core. Asked to commit himself on whether "Communists" should be permitted to teach in schools, he replied:

"A teacher should be judged only on the basis of what he teaches in the classroom. I have a 25-year record I am proud of." Asked the standard, hypothetical

cal question favored by war-bent witchhunters—that is, whether he would "fight" for the U.S. in event of war with Russia, the teacher bluntly assailed the question as an insult to his loyalty. At the same time he declared that he refuses to believe that such a conflict, which "would be the end of civilization" could be possible.

The committee counsel demanded to know if Case was aware that there is a "war" on between "Communist China" and this country.

The teacher quietly replied: "I understand that there is an unnecessary war going on in Korea. I know that a lot of Americans and other boys are being killed unnecessarily in that conflict."

Ferguson himself was forced to hedge on a too-frank admission that the Truman government was arming for a war against the Soviet Union when the witness suggested that the Senator would not want to be saying that "we're preparing for a war with the Soviet Union." Ferguson lamely amended the remark to "preparing for the possibility."

Other witnesses, too, flayed the witchhunt into the schools as a cover-up for the real evils—overcrowding, lack of schools and facilities, underpayment of teachers, etc.

Heard by the committee, in addition to those mentioned, were Louis Cohen, Leonard Koegel, Mrs. Mary Daniman and Louis Relin.

Bella Dodd, the witchhunters' anti-union fingerman, was not present at the public hearing to see and hear New York's teachers rip into the enemies of freedom and democracy in the schools.

Chicago Rent Officials Act to Raise Rents 10%

CHICAGO, Sept. 10. — The Chicago Rent Advisory Board today asked Federal approval for a 10 percent rent increase for all housing still under control.

Final decision will be made by the National Rent Stabilization Office in Washington.

The 10 percent increases would be applied to the ceiling put into effect June 30, 1947.

Timone

(Continued from Page 3)
happening to the school system of this city."

Later, in October, 1941, the same publication had become more specific in its anti-Semitism: "We are sadly in need of a Christian leadership in the formulation of this curriculum (for our schools)."

McDonald has now retired, but the American Education Association, an organization of school teachers which sponsored the Signpost is still alive. Neither Timone nor any other member of the Board of Education has said anything against it.

Had it not been for the members of the Teachers Union, we would not know of the existence of much that is really and truly subversive and un-American in the school system.

It is this real subversion that Timone, his McCarranite helpmates, and his Board of Education cronies are trying to cover with the false cry of the "red danger." And they are aiming their blows at the teachers and the children.

East Side Street Rally Tonight to Hit Anti-Semitism

American Labor Party members and their friends were urged yesterday by New York ALP County Organizer Morris Goldin to support the dramatic outdoor meeting tonight (Thursday) at the corner of 7th St. and Ave. A. The meeting, called to answer recent anti-Semitic attacks, will feature ALP State Chairman Vito Marcantonio and ALP Senatorial candidate Corliss Lamont.

Other speakers will include Esther Rand, chairman of the 4th North ALP, who was beaten by hoodlums at the July 31 meeting; Sol Tishler, ALP candidate for Assembly from the 4th AD, and president of Local 140 Furniture Workers, and Louisa DiMassimo, ALP candidate State Assembly from 18th S. D.

Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan has promised "adequate protection."

Baldanzi Sued by Rieve for Libel

A \$200,000 libel suit was filed yesterday by national officers of the CIO Textile Workers Union against officials of the AFL United Textile Workers.

The suit, filed in New Bedford, Mass., is the latest outgrowth of the contest which began between the two unions last May when George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the CIO organization, was defeated in a bid for presidency of the 325,000-member union, and then led a secession move to the AFL group after being named its organization director. Plaintiffs include Emil Rieve, president; Mariano S. Bishop, executive vice-president; and William Pollock, secretary-treasurer of the TWUA-CIO.

Their legal action is based on a four-page pamphlet distributed by UTW-AFL representatives to workers at TWUA plants in New Bedford, charging Rieve with larcenous misuse of \$25,000 of union funds. The pamphlet also charges Rieve and other TWUA officials with other forms of dishonesty.

Trial

(Continued from Page 3)
have voiced strong opinion that the "government has no case." This opinion has been expressed by visiting attorneys and laymen alike.

Observers believe Government lawyers, however, are placing their hope for conviction more on the current officially-inspired anti-Communist hysteria than on the 9,000 pages of trial testimony. The prosecution is aware that the credibility of its half-score of witnesses has been effectively impeached by defense cross-examination.

'Worker' Wires

(Continued from Page 1)
year of negotiation in which all major issues had been settled, and when cease-fire seemed to be imminent.

Progressive Party candidate, Halliman, stated that a "Phone call from the White House could end the shooting."

Chicago headquarters of the PP reported "exciting response" to this proposal on the POW exchange after it was made on a national TV-radio hookup.

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Harold Stevens Exhibit at the
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Here is an exhibition that any trade unionist would be proud to present to his members. There would be no need to try to explain why figures are flat or discolored or why the paint is mixed with sand or why the figures look like blocks of wood. In these paintings the working people look like people. The trade unionist need only hang the paintings and sit back and beam as the lesson of Negro and white unity is stated clearly in canvas after canvas.

In the well composed "Hudson River Crabbing," we see a workers' holiday. All along the wharf are the citizens of our city in attitudes which are typical of people. There are men, women, and children; Negro and white relaxing and dropping nets for crabs. In "Job Hunting" we are moved by the familiar experiences of searching the want ads. The attitude of the Negro worker and two white workers presented is clearly defined by clean cut drawing and modeling of the faces, hands, and garments which compositionally are closely arranged and held together by the sweeping curves of the newspaper.

"The Three Kings" similarly deals with a Negro worker and two white workers; this time in a gay mood of Christmas shopping. The faces of the three are lighted by bright neon lights and the full feeling of each comes out in facial expressions which are well mod-

eled in handsome colors. The drawing of the arms and hands in this painting, though not distorted, is somewhat out of proportion. As a result the figures appear stunted. This is not immediately evident but it can be a disturbing factor when the painting is studied for any length of time.

A COLORFUL NOTE is struck in "The Christmas Mural" which depicts children, Negro and white, engaged in painting a huge Santa Claus with Christmas trees. Negro and white children are again the theme in "Playground" which contrasts the joy that children create themselves with the ugliness of slum dwellings.

Again and again in these and many other optimistic paintings, the equality and unity of Negro and white working people and their families is expressed in joyful language which can be thrilling to any spectator. You'll walk out of the gallery feeling good.

The basic form of these paintings stems from an instinctive realism characteristic of the Ashcan School of the early thirties, whose spokesmen were Sloan, Glackens, etc. In Stevens' paintings, however, that approach is brought to a new level by an outlook which is positive and forward-looking rather than condemning and without hope. This positive note permeates the entire exhibition.

Some of the shortcomings of the Ashcan School in drawing are carried over; not so noticeable in the group scenes where buildings and other city-scape play a prominent

role, as in the paintings which have full figures in prominence such as "Comrades." Here the incomplete drawing shows to a disadvantage, giving a feeling of thinness. The figures lack solidity. Perhaps the more studied forms of earlier American artists such as George Caleb Bingham or Carl Wimar would provide a firmer ground for building the American humanistic tradition than those of Sloan, Lux, and Glackens.

An interesting note is struck in the satirical yet ominous "The Judge," portraying a familiar personality of our current American hysteria in the company of his stormtroopers. One might wish to see this aspect of American life dealt with a little more frequently by the artist, so that the full meaning of the growing unity of Negro and white workers may be seen in the context of a drive toward the suppression of the working class and the Negro people.

There is much to be learned by our progressive-minded artists from the spirit of Harold Stevens' paintings. They reflect a humble and honest attitude which many lack, seeking rather to obtain a shallow "originality" through the application of all kinds of formalistic gimmicks which destroy the significance of their intended content.

Harold Stevens by forsaking this drivell which some try to palm off as "progressive form" has moved way ahead of them. The show will be on till Sept. 13.

—Edward Tanner.

Wall Street's View of Socialism

SOCIALISM AND AMERICAN LIFE. Edited by Donald Drew Egbert and Stow Persons. Vol. I, 776 pp. Vol. II, 575 pp. Princeton University Press. Separately, \$10. The set, \$17.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"By 1950 American socialism as a political and social fact had simply become a notation in the archives of history." The foregoing is perhaps more smug and pompous in its ignorance than the bulk of "Socialism and American Life," but it reflects accurately enough the spirit of this Rockefeller Fund-financed, five-volume sermon on the alleged corpse of socialism.

I don't know how long was that newspaper account which grossly exaggerated the report of Mark Twain's death, but it certainly wasn't 1,351 pages. Distortion is bad enough, but a filibuster along with it is really too much.

The quotation at the head of this review is from an essay on "Marxian Socialism in the United States" by a gentleman called Daniel Bell. Mr. Bell, having made no leap at all in scrambling from the managing editorship of the New Leader, a psychopathically anti-Soviet journal, to the greater opulence of Henry Luce's Fortune magazine, where he is labor editor, is on the strength of this dubious career, an "expert" on Marxism.

His essay of 190 pages is the longest single contribution to "Socialism and America," a symposium with about a dozen contributors. Mr. Bell's opus reads like the testimony of a more literate police informer at a Smith Act trial. It bristles with names like an Un-American Committee dossier.

Naturally, the labor editor for the pro-Wall Street Fortune magazine calls the Communist Party a "conspiracy" "controlled" by Moscow. Since the function of a labor editor for Fortune is primarily to coach employers on the most effective way to defeat organized labor's efforts, this extra-curricular literary effort inevitably reflects that anti-labor bias in the slanders against the Communists.

Bell differs from the McCarthyites, who pretend to see "Communist" under every American

bed, only in his smugly-stupid belief that Marxist socialism could ever be eradicated from American life.

But in his use of the filthy outpourings of police-spies and informers—the "experts" he quotes to justify his own conclusions—Bell is at one with those who, in the name of defeating a non-existent Communist "conspiracy," would crush democratic liberties.

The fact that the Bell opus, dealing primarily with the Communists (although it mourns briefly for Norman Thomas' Socialists), is the longest piece in this study suggests that pragmatically, at least, the editors were well aware that the Communist Party, for all Bell's obituary, is the major expression of socialism in the U. S.

One might not think it necessary to make this point. But, in fact, the definition of "socialism" and "socialist" is so elastic in this work that every mystic cult, every charlatan and demagogue, every renegade splinter group which usurps the title or to whom it has ever been applied, is lumped together.

Add to this the fact that the symposium is a hodge-podge of subjects treated by such violently anti-Soviet and anti-Marxist careerists as Sidney Hook, Will Herberg and others and one can see why this modestly-styled "monumental study" was foredoomed to failure.

It is only fair to add that some contributions, like that of Paul M. Sweezy, the economist, are in sharp contrast both to the virulence and the ignorance displayed about Marxism in the majority of the essays.

While there is no attempt here to deal with Sweezy's essay on the influence of Marxian Economics in this country, one comment on the Communist Party of the U. S. comes like a breath of fresh air.

"Because the Communist Party has tried to adhere to Leninism in matters of basic principle," Prof. Sweezy writes, "it has—at least so it seems to me—rarely misjudged the nature of the historical period in which we live, and it has remained a genuine socialist party. (This, incidentally, has earned it the undying hatred of the numerous groups in this country who can forgive socialist everything

but a sincere devotion to socialism.")

The foregoing is demonstrably true, whether one considers the Communist Party's role in predicting the capitalist crisis of the 30's and in leading the fight for relief and a works program; its pioneering in understanding the menace of Hitler fascism and in working for a united front to halt fascist aggression, or whether one looks back upon the Communist Party's warning, at the close of World War II, of the danger of a Wall Street drive for world conquest and domestic repression, the fruits of which are present in Korea and in the Smith and McCarra frameups.

And if it is true that the Communist Party is the only genuinely socialist movement in America, that it is a popular movement and not a melodramatic conspiracy, and that its estimate of basic conditions in America have met the test of life—why, then, the vast bulk of "Socialism and American Life" stands like a gelded ox, massive but sterile.

The editors anticipated criticism of their labors, and in a plaintive preface they express the fear that conservatives would adjudge this study as an attempt to "teach" socialism. Nothing could be further than the truth, but obviously the editors know their McCarthyites.

More important, they allege that Marxist critics will attack the book because "many" of its editors "are not Marxists or socialists at all." The fact is, of course that not "any" are spokesmen for the Communist movement and only Prof. Sweezy would probably describe himself as a Marxist, although his most recent treatise on economics was the subject for criticism in the Daily Worker.

Had "Socialism and American Life" been designed to provide anything approximating objectivity would it not have been appropriate to include substantial contributions by the spokesmen for a party whose leaders are being tried and jailed precisely because they teach and advocate the ideas of socialism?

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Opinions on a Variety of Sport Topics . . .

AT LONG LAST, under heavy pressure, the National Boxing Association has ordered "White Hope" Jack Kearns and his cheese champ Joey Maxim to defend the light-heavyweight title against Archie Moore within 60 days. This comes a little late in the day for Moore, who has been the best light-heavy around for five years or more, but he is still much too good for Maxim, as is well known by the television fans who have seen Archie in action, and by the reluctant Kearns.

It might be in order to ask right now what Abe Greene and the NBA intend to do if Maxim comes up "indisposed" at the end of the 60 days. Will they immediately declare Moore the champion (which they should have done long ago)?

As those who have read Moore's interviews in this column know, Archie is confident he can defeat Maxim. He told me he was ready to fight him anywhere, anytime, winner take all or for charity, and would need only one week's notice to be ready, and once he was champ would take on every contender number 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and start on up the list again if they wanted.

HERE IS IS again . . . that deliberate base on balls to fill the bases, one of the most overrated, mechanical moves in baseball, one which can be proved overwhelmingly bad by compiling the season's record on the results (probably showing that the run scored after the walk 80 percent of the time).

It was done twice in the Yankees' game at St. Louis Tuesday night, one by each team. Dick Littlefield was ordered to fill the bases by walking Phil Rizzuto. He got by pinch-hitter Johnny Mize with a strikeout (which he could have done just as well with first base open—or better, since the worry of the walk forcing in the run wouldn't have been there), and then walked Gil McDougald to force home the run on a 3-2 pitch that was protested. That's just the point—you don't even leave the pitcher the margin for a bad call or an accident when you load the bases. You merely add to his hazards and the pressure on him. The ideal "force anywhere" and "doubleplay" which is the theory behind the base-filling happens only a fraction of the times that the run comes in anyhow.

Then came the ninth and the Yanks returned the favor—and handed away the ballgame. With two on, R-v Scarborough was told to load 'em up, an errant pitch nicked Clint Courtney's leg and the winning run just strolled in from 4th. Let the boys wouldn't wait Scarborough to do it over differently.

You may remember one case not so long ago when Walt Masterson beat the Yanks at the Stadium. With Yanks on second and third and none out Bucky Harris did NOT order him to walk Mickey Mantle, the batter. Masterson got out of the inning without the runner on third ever scoring . . . and the Senators won!

Next day in one of the stories a local writer said "There was much eyebrow lifting at the failure of Bucky Harris to walk Mickey Mantle to fill the bases," etc., etc.

Which just shows that some baseball writers can get just as stubbornly, mechanically and unimaginatively set on an old boomerang as most of the managers.

ONE GIANT EDGE over the Dodgers is strictly from the front office. When Brooklyn left the Polo Grounds Monday night, that was the last night game on the PG schedule. Not so Brooklyn. This week alone they will have played three at night with the Cubs and one with the Cards in the chill September night breezes.

This was one of the factors which worked for the "miracle" of 1951 as the Giants played and won in the sunshine, and had their score posted as the Dodgers took the field by night. Players hate night games this time of the year.

For the elementary protection of the players' arms, there should be no night games permitted until June and after August. This cupidity in the Brooklyn front office hurts the club.

GIL HODGES badly needs a rest after playing every game. Robinson and Reese could also use a few days off. They all could have used it best when the Dodgers had a bigger lead . . . and been back refreshed now.

One of the "secrets" of the Yankees' perennial strong finish can be found in the way they utilize their entire squad more than other teams. Check the figures and you will find that outside of Rizzuto, the rest of the Yankee infield comes into September with far fewer games played than most.

BOSOX FANS are still burning over the way the Sox helped the Yanks by selling them Ray Scarborough. The cash on the line was more important to "the great sportsman" Yawkey than the possibility that he might be helping the rival Yanks.

WILLIE MAYS, on a three-day pass from his Ft. Eustis, Va., post, went home to Fairfield, Ala., last week and couldn't resist the temptation of playing a game with his first big team, the Birmingham Black Barons. The fans were delighted with the unannounced appearance of last season's National League "Rookie of the Year." In three times at bat for the Barons, Mays singled and walked twice. He scored from first on a hit and run single, and in the field caught one routine fly, picked up a single and threw out a runner trying to advance on it. (Thanks to the Birmingham reader who sent in the facts.)

Anyone notice who is the Giants' leading hitter—or how he is starting to drive in these runs day by day again? Monte Irvin of course. No kidding now, you fellow Brooklyn fans who disagreed at the time I wrote it, will you now agree in all fairness that the Giants, at full strength, which means with Irvin and Mays in these all season, would have been a better team than the Dodgers?

ONCE IN A WHILE you're reminded that baseball for a promising youngster isn't always a quick rise to stardom with montage headlines of success a la Hollywood. You only hear of the ones who make it big.

For instance, the other night in the Dodger dugout, a broad-shouldered young man visited with the team and was greeted by the players who asked how he had made out in his first year with a Class C team. The youngster was Danny Lynk, publicized Brooklyn prep school slugger, signed this spring. "So so," the young man answered, "I only hit .247."

Tammany Gets Recount Order, Perils Archibald Victory

By MICHAEL SINGER

The primary breakthrough against the lily-white State Senate in the victory of Julius Archibald, Negro anti-Tammany candidate, over the machine incumbent Sen. Harold I. Panken, appeared in danger of being reversed as a judge ordered a recount of the votes cast in the 21 Senatorial District of Manhattan. The recount will probably be held tomorrow.

Archibald defeated Panken, a Tammany legislator since 1947, by 151 votes.

While Tammany leaders rejoiced yesterday in the decision of Supreme Court Justice J. B. McNally, confident in their well-oiled recount inspection apparatus, Negro Democratic leaders and some white district chieftains expressed concern over the recount effect in Harlem. The mere challenge of Archibald's vote, in effect a move to deny the Negro people the first State Senator ever to hold a seat in that body, was bound to arouse indignation in Harlem.

Archibald was supported by Robert Blaikie, insurgent Democratic leader in the Seventh A. D., the Non-Partisan Committee to Elect a Negro State Senator, and progressive voters in the district. ALP candidate, Ben Atkins has declined the write-in nomination he had won in the primary. Atkins said the ALP would not oppose Archibald.

Action by voters in the 21 S. D. and all over the city to impress on the Board of Election inspectors that no recount shenanigans would be tolerated was seen as imperative if Archibald's victory was to be secured.

State CIO Board Backs Cashmore

Without enthusiasm and with its ranks split, the State CIO executive board Tuesday endorsed the candidacy of John Cashmore, Brooklyn Borough President, as the Democratic opponent of Republican Sen. Irving Ives this November. The action followed the wrangle over Cashmore at the state convention in Buffalo last week.

The Utility Workers Union and the United Rubber Workers voted against Cashmore, and the American Newspaper Guild said it would remain neutral.

Dock Mediators Call Separate Parleys

Federal mediators said yesterday they would hold separate meetings with representatives of the International Longshoremen's Union and shippers today in an attempt to break a deadlock on a new contract, due to expire Oct. 1.

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McCARRAN BOSSES' FINK

(Continued on Page 6)

thinking is the thinking of all of us—and it is because of this thinking that this power was unleashed against us." He added that he knew the "dirty, rotten stool-pigeons McCarran boasts he has" will carry those words to him.

The entire afternoon of the convention was given to a reply to McCarran and all witchhunters, with delegates from all districts of the union implementing the resolution with pledges of full support to the officers and expressions of contempt for stoolpigeons used by the McCarran and un-American Committees.

The resolution noted that since the failure of the efforts to smash Mine-Mill through raids, Wall Street is using its "corrupt and cynical agents in high political office," against the union, with the McCarran committee witchhunt scheduled next month in Salt Lake City the "newest wrinkle."

"It was not an accident that the McCarran Committee turned its fire on our union," the resolution went on. "We are counted among the strongest opposition to the thought-control and concentration camp program for which McCarran stands."

Calling for the same unity of the members and leaders that defeated the raids and saved the organization, to "crush the attempts of the sagebrush Caesar to bring fascism close to America" the convention pledged full support to a program to meet the McCarran attack.

The resolution called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran laws "which inspire and foster the anti-labor activities of these committees" and outlined a 12-point plan of action including:

- A "Committee of 1000" to lead and direct a nationwide petition campaign demanding that the thought-control body call off its scheduled inquisition against Mine-Mill.

- A Western Political Action Conference in Salt Lake City during the very time the hearings are held, with the locals pledged to be strongly represented.

- To print the union's expose of McCarran's Nevada machine written by Graham Dolan in pamphlet form for wide distribution.

- To mobilize delegations to visit political leaders and protest against the McCarran witchhunt.

- Hold a series of rallies in mining centers with the subpoenaed officers as speakers.

- Directed Mine-Mill's organ to run more exposures of McCarran and his congressional record.

- Spread to the story of McCarran to the labor movement of the whole country.

Miss Morley won the hearts of miners and smeltermen as she described her own personal background of rebellion against reaction and an active support of labor struggles. She told them how her activities in Hollywood in support of striking craftsmen led to her blacklist in film, TV and radio.

She demonstrated with her arm how a notorious fingerman pointed out men on a Hollywood craftsmen's picket line, "like this and like this and like this," after which, she said, the police sailed into the line, beat up the men pointed out and took them off to jail.

"And when," she continued,

"you see a U. S. Senator who morning and night does like this and like this and like this (demonstrating) then I want you never to forget that this man is a company fink."

Pointing to the billions spent for killing in Korea she asked, "Couldn't the money be spent for canals, dams, hospitals and schools?"

She urged the miners to rally a mass movement pressure on Washington and to look at Korea "beyond the porkchop issue." She described what napalm is doing to civilians in Korea, citing estimates of 3,000,000 to 4,500,000 dead from "jelly gas."

"This is more than decimation of the country. That's more than what the Nazis did in Poland."

She concluded by appealing to the miners to "fight like men."

"The intellectuals and middle-class people can't stop them," she declared. "It can be done by the working class. You must defend these four men to the last ounce of your strength."

Earlier the convention adopted resolutions for labor unity against the current drive of reaction in America, and for international labor unity against the metal monopolies exploiting workers in the U. S. and in other lands.

The labor unity resolution stressed the success already achieved in united action "from below."

"We of the progressive independent unions have a special responsibility to initiate steps for labor unity whenever and wherever we can," said the resolution.

Statement by Teachers Union

The Teachers' Union made the following comment on the McCarran subcommittee's inquisition:

"It is obvious now that the McCarran subcommittee came to New York City on the opening day of school at the invitation of Board member Timone in order to get the heresy hunt rolling by putting pressure on the state commissioner of education, whose regard for the legal safeguards to which teachers are entitled was irksome to this impatient inquisitor."

"At the same time the committee's obliging collusion served to divert attention from the bulging classrooms and double and triple sessions that have parents and teachers all steamed up. It is equally clear that Timone's theme is to impose a policy of indoctrination against open-mindedness."

What's On?

Tonight Bronx

PEACE RALLY Thursday, Sept. 11, 8:30 p.m., Elmore Hall, 284 E. 179 St., Bronx. Speakers: Mary Angie Dickerson, Ewart Guinier, Bernard Harkavy. Audiences 2nd A.D. ALP.

Tomorrow Manhattan

HEAR Dr. Alphaeus Hunton speak on "South Africa Today"—see film, "South Africa Uncensored"—Friday, Sept. 12-3 p.m. Audiences: New York Student Division LYL—Place: Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. Subs. 60c.

Coming

MATTIAN AROYO'S get together party. Saturday, Sept. 13, 10 p.m., 31 W. 4 St. Haitian music, refreshments, dancing, entertainment. Friendly atmosphere. Donation 75c.

GRAND MRS. MARTIN YOUNG and Mrs. Peter Harisiades, victims of the deportation hysteria, at reception and concert, Sept. 13-8:30 p.m., Brighton Community Center, 2509 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn. Hear Martha Schlamme, Leon Bibb, Sergei Matusevich. Tickets \$1.50 in advance, \$2.00 at door.

Gets Plaque for Fighting Jimcrow

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers received a plaque "in recognition of its contribution to the vital struggle for the rights of Negro workers in the South."

At a special luncheon held in connection with the 48th convention of the union, Mine-Mill

President John Clark accepted the plaque, which was presented by William Patterson, National executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

Patterson paid special tribute to Asbury Howard, Mine-Mill Regional Director in Bessemer.

"Oogly, Googley"

Says

BETH SLUTSKY

Nine-month-old daughter of Bell and Nat Slutsky well-known Brooklyn civic leaders

*translation:

"I'm going — my mommy and daddy are taking me."



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